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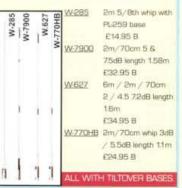
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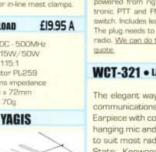
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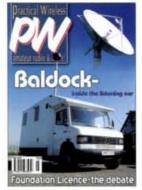
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Cover Subject

This month's slightly unusual front cover features two aspects of the work carried out at the Radiocommunications Agency's Baldock Monitoring station in Hertfordshire. The steerable microwave parabolic antenna is used to monitor satellites broadcasting services, and the mobile laboratory vehicle, posed at the station, is used in field tests assisting the RA's Engineers in monitoring and regulating radio based telecommunications services anywhere in the country.

Photographs: Courtesy of the Radiocommunications Agency Design by: Bob Kemp

July features

17 Radio Basics

Always keen to get you building, this month **Rob G3XFD** shares his experience of building the Wurzel regenerative receiver kit, presenting his findings in the form of a construction experience. So read on to find out more and perhaps you'll be tempted to build a Wurzel too!

22 Looking At...

The linear shunt-mode voltage regulator is the device under **Gordon King G4VFV**'s microscope this month.

24 Carolina Windom Antenna

Carl Mason GW0VSW takes time out from preparing his h.f. column to evaluate the Radio Works Carolina Windom 40. Find out how he got on and why he thinks this could be just the antenna for you, particularly if you are restricted on space.

29 Baldock - Inside the Listening Ear!

Rob Mannion G3XFD recently had the opportunity to visit Baldock Radio Monitoring Station - home of the Radiocommunications Agency's 'listening ear'. Join Rob as he goes behind the scenes at the Agency's only 24-hour operational monitoring station and discovers how much things have changed on the site since it first opened in 1929.

32 Foundation Debate

Love it or hate it it looks like the Foundation Licence is here to stay! So, with that in mind and the ever increasing amount of correspondence received on the subject in the *PW* offices we invite two readers to share their opinions. **Roy Walker GOTAK** takes the stage first with his comments in favour of the licence, followed closely by **Howard Aspinall G3RXH** with his reasons against it.

- 34 Antenna Workshop David Butler G4ASR takes his turn in the Antenna Workshop presenting an idea for a variation on a Twin-Quad Antenna for the 144, 430 and 1296MHz bands.
- 38 Funny Things, Decibels The theory of decibels can easily cause confusion, so to help you out Gerald Stancey G3MCK explains what they mean to the average Radio Amateur.

39 Subscriptions

Don't miss out on your favourite radio read - sign up for a subscription today!

42 Carrying On The Practical Way

Get your spanners out! George Dobbs G4RJV asks if you are ready to build his bolt-together transceiver? If you follow George's monthly column you may find you've already built most of the modules and you'll just need to make some simple modifications.

44 Worthington's Wartime Memories

John Worthington GW3COI shares his memories of wartime radio operation and in true Worthington style it's fuelled with humour!

46 The Freq-Mite

Tony Fishpool G4WIF describes a device he discovered in the States designed to help you find the frequency on smaller rigs.

50 Antenna Antics

Having recently gained access to the h.f. bands by becoming **M3NGS**, **Tex Swann** has been experimenting with h.f. antennas. However it wasn't quite as straight-forward as he'd imagined!

Irelessoractical wirelessoractical wirelessoractical wirelessoractical wirelessoractical wirelessoractical wire







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Practical Wireless, July 2002

July regulars

9 **Rob Mannion's Keylines**

Having heard that several M3 licence holders and newcomers felt they were being ignored on air by other Amateurs, Rob G3XFD shares his thoughts and introduces a Novice operator, who although young, has the right attitude to our hobby.

10 Amateur Radio Waves

The postbag keeps on filling as readers make 'waves' by writing in with their comments, ideas and opinons. Keep those letters coming!

Amateur Radio Rallies 11

A round-up of radio rallies taking place in the coming months.

12 **Amateur Radio News & Clubs**

News on special events, the Radio Technology and Compatibility Group and International Marconi Day all feature this month. Don't forget to check out what activities your local club has planned too!

48 Valve & Vintage

More nostalgia from Charles Miller as he continues his tales of his RAF Radar days.

52 VHF DXer

David Butler G4ASR's regular report on the v.h.f. bands includes your reports from 50MHz and above as well as reports of auroral activity on the bands.

HF Highlights 54

The h.f. bands are still attracting lots of interest, so Carl Mason GW0VSW's column is buzzing again this month and to his surprise he has yet another new reporter to introduce.

56 **Keyboard Comms**

Roger Cooke G3LDI devotes his column to the first of two reports on the Packet Conference 2002

58 **DX** Destination

It's backpacker's season so Ed Taylor G3SQX is encouraging you to get outdoors, indulge in a little exercise and be 'DX for a day'!

61 Tune In

Tom Walters has good and bad news to report in his monthly round-up of activity on the h.f. broadcast bands.

62 **Bargain Basement**

The bargains just keep on coming! Looking for a specific piece of kit? - Check out our readers' ads, you never know what you may find!

64 **Book Store**

The biggest and best selection of radio related books anywhere!

69 **Topical Talk**

Readers' nostalgic memories and projects from yesteryear form the framework of Topical Talk this month. Don't forget if you have a topic you'd like featured or have any ideas for topics you'd like us to research, drop a line to the editorial offices.

















Page 6

authorinfo

Our Radio Scene reporters' contact details in one easy reference point.

VHF DXer

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Down Under

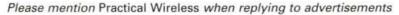
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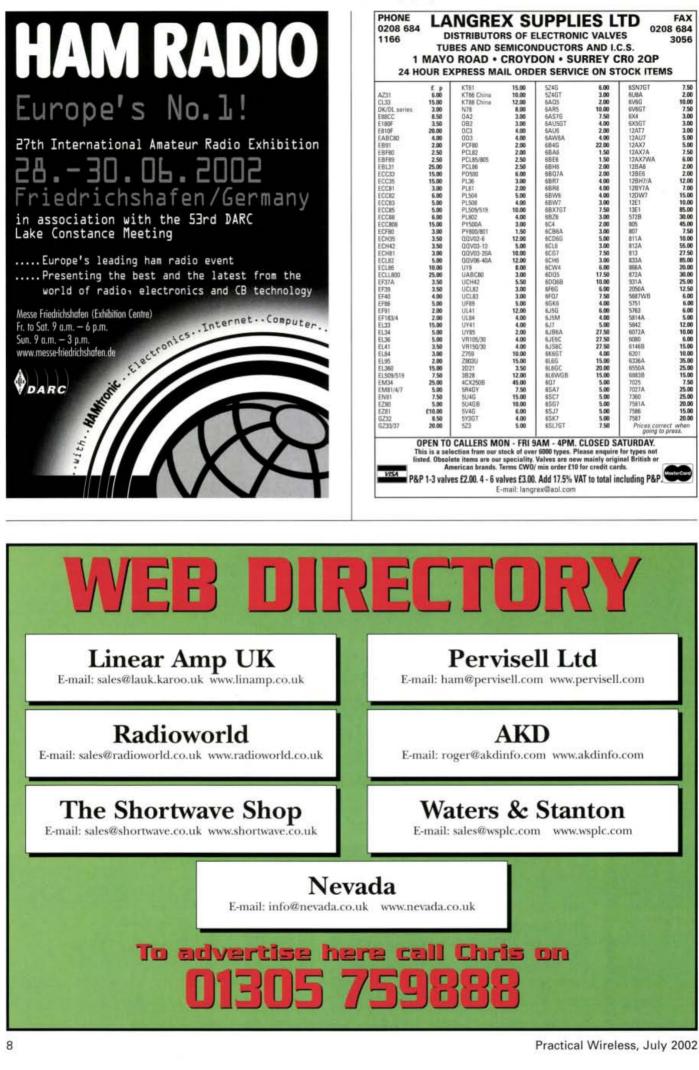
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OANOTHER PACKED ISSUE



Welcome to 'Kevlines'! Each month Rob introduces topics of interest and comments on current news.

'm very proud of my Amateur Radio hobby and have enjoyed it, and the many friends I've met and made over nearly five decades. Indeed, you could also correctly say (as my main hobby is also my job) that Amateur Radio is my life too. However, despite my love of Amateur Radio and the vast majority of people within the hobby...I'm becoming deeply disturbed by the actions of a minority in the way they treat the new M3 operators and Novice operators.

The letters, E-mails and other comments that have come my way are beginning to make me despair. Please everyone...just sit back and think! Surely - even if you (the reader) took the full RAE and Morse test - you can accept that the newcomers are not illegal operators, they're gualified to the standards set by the Government's Agency, are licensed and are dead keen. We must make them welcome, help them along and they in turn will mature into the hobby.

In fact, the problems have got so bad I'm reminded of my younger brother Jonathan who is now an extremely skilled Marine Pipe Fitter -

nowadays working mainly on Petroleum Refinery installations. If he doesn't do his work correctly the results could be catastrophic! However, when he started his Indentured Apprentice at (the then) Thornycroft's shipbuilders in Woolston, Southampton in

Hampshire he had a very rough start, being badly treated by his elders.

Jonathan was placed with a very experienced, highly gualified Pipe Fitter, with whom he would spend the rest of his Apprenticeship. However, rather than greeting my brother with "We'll work well together Lad...and I'll help you in anyway I can" the old man said "If you think I'm ever going to explain anything...you've got another thing coming! Watch what I do, do the same and don't ask guestions. That's the way I had to learn and that's the way you're going to learn"!

What an attitude! But despite the man's dreadful outlook on life (and perhaps because of it!) Jonathan managed very well indeed. But it left its mark...and Jon' has never forgotten the sour approach to life. We don't want that to happen in our hobby do we?

Surely - after reading his comments on the letters pages - you couldn't refuse to work young Gary Hurst 2E0IDX on the air? It seems as though some of you are doing this...and my reaction is to tell you (It hurt me writing the next words) I am ashamed of such poor behaviour. Perhaps now the offenders will think again about the situation?

And to help you think again - Gary's photograph is shown on this page. By putting a face to the callsign...surely even the most hardened, dyed-in-the-wool reactionary might relent?

I'm proud of newcomers like Gary (although not all newcomers are young of course) and I say 'Good luck' and 'Bon Voyage' on their journey through our hobby. Let's hope I can again be proud when those that have done so...realise they've made a mistake against the hobby. So, come on everybody...let's pull together - it's a wonderful hobby ... whatever your callsign!

Difficulties Easing

Other problems for the M3 operators are lessening, especially those to do with our friends in the Republic of Ireland. The difficulties originally surfaced due to a combination of the official approach of the Irish ODTR (The Republic of Ireland's official body responsible for Amateur Radio licensing) and the unfortunate very heavy emphasis of their approach, during the Irish Radio Transmitters' Society (IRTS) Annual General Meeting in County Mayo during early March (I was present at the meeting) regarding the non CEPT M3 callsigns and their (illegal) use in

> Ireland as EI/M3_etc (This arose because M3 licensed operators cannot legally operate outside the UK under the usual recognised CEPT regulations, as is possible for the A and B Licences.)

Unfortunately, due to the heavy emphasis of the ODTR's original

announcement...the confusion spread. A number of UK Amateurs with Class B Licence - on holiday in Ireland - then found that Irish (EI) stations were reluctant to work them. This wasn't due to unfriendliness, but was directly due to the El operators fearing the loss of their own Licence, because of the heavy underlining of the original ODTR announcement.

Fortunately, however, the situation has now been resolved by announcements on the IRTS news service and on their Internet newscast. So, it's good to know that the normal - absolutely superb relations between Radio Amateurs in Ireland and the UK have been maintained despite the unfortunate, and in my opinion, totally unnecessary misunderstandings.

The PW approach is to fully support the hobby everywhere and in any way it can and to this end I am a member of the IRTS, and of course also a member of the Radio Society of Great Britain. My activities as an employed (not elected...as are our representatives in the national societies) Amateur Radio hobby magazine Editor are aimed at helping readers to enjoy the hobby. As such, PW cannot take the place of a National society in any country where it's read (and indeed wouldn't try!). Instead the Editorial team try to make PW the one 'extra special ingredient' you can add to bring out the full flavour...wherever our hobby is enjoyed. The other 'vital ingredient'... is yourself! Rob G3XFD



Just some of the services Practical Wireless offers to readers...

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Components For PW Projects

In general all components used in constructing PW projects are available from a variety of component suppliers. Where special, or difficult to obtain, components are specified, a supplier will be quoted in the article. The printed circuit boards for PW projects are available from the PWPCB Service, Kanga Products, Sandford Works, Cobden Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham NG10 1BL. Tel: 0115 - 967 0918. Fax: 0870 - 056 8608.

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diotalkradiotalk



The Star Letter will receive a voucher worth £10 to spend on items from our Book or other services offered by *Practical Wireless*. All other letters will receive a £5 voucher.

Make your own 'waves' by writing into PW with your comments, ideas, opinions and general 'feedback'.

Foundation Support

Dear Sir

Making the Amateur Radio Licence easier to get is not changing the fact that it's a privilege to hold. It's just making it more accessible for those who struggle with the trickier aspects of the examination or Morse Code.

Lowering the 12w.p.m. requirement to 5w.p.m. was a step in the right direction, and the Foundation scheme is bridging the gap between the newcomer and the RAE/NRAE. As a holder of the Intermediate A Licence for a year, and the B for nearly three, I was lucky to get help at the start and this support has helped me progress forward.

I found the Morse Code very hard at first, and tried many ways to learn it. In the end 'On air' classes were - in my view the best. With **Roy G4UNL** sending, with myself and the rest of the group listening and learning - we soon grasped it. Without his help I wouldn't have been licensed yet, because I would not have known of his work and no doubt still be in the early stages.

The Foundation Licence has to be taken more as a 'stepping stone' (as the title suggests), than the 'Be all, and end all', especially as most of the M3s I have spoken to are planning to progress.

I am on a team, based at a Scout Camp, training future M3s. Just to see the people walking away with a smile on their faces is enough for me to think "It's bringing the numbers back to the bands". Long may it continue! Gary Hurst 2E0IDX (Aged 15)

Cheshunt Hertfordshire

Editor's comments: Please see Keylines.

Thornton Cleveleys ARS Help

Dear Sir

Thank you for the information on the Pro-Am h.f. whips (G3XFD's review on the subject) arrived on Friday as promised. They seem to be just what I am looking for, thanks very much. You may also be interested to know that I attended the Foundation Course class run by **Thornton Cleveleys Amateur Radio Society** on a recent weekend and passed the exam on the Sunday afternoon. The course was extremely

enjoyable, very informative and very well organised and a credit to the tutors involved. I was so impressed that I went to the club meeting on Monday night and became a member myself. I am now awaiting my Licence and the callsign M3NOR (*Editor's note - see below*), it can't come quick enough and I hope to speak to you on the bands sometime!

The course was run over the weekend of the 20/21st April and I joined as a member on Monday the 22nd April! For their splendid efforts my thanks go to Philip Rigby G8LMF (Lead Tutor), Charles Webb G4FWM (Tutor), Kevin Wall GOLRK (Morse assessor) and John Webb G8RDP (First Invigilator). I must also say "Thank you" to the 1st Fleetwood Scouts for providing the training facility. Adrian Norcross Chorley

Lancashire

Editor's comment: Take a bow Thornton Cleveley ARS! Adrian has since E-mailed me to say that his callsign is actually M3ANR, but he's equally happy with it! Enjoy the hobby Adrian!

Idiotic Behaviour

Dear Sir

On 14 April, within hours of the 90th anniversary of the sinking of the RMS *Titanic*, some mindless idiot was sending "SOS SOS hi hi" on the frequency used by **GB90MGY**. This Special Event Station was set up to recognise the bravery of the Marconi Company's Wireless Operator Jack Phillips and his role in saving over 700 lives on that tragic night.

Even if Morse code is no longer officially used in the maritime service it is important that the letters SOS (and for that matter the word MAYDAY) should NEVER be sent on the airwaves except in cases of distress. May I request that all PW readers ensure that this rule is made perfectly clear to all new licensees or potential licensees pointing out that such stupidity will lead to their licences being revoked. Additionally, it should be remembered that it is a criminal offence to send such false calls for assistance. As an ex maritime Radio Officer myself, I can safely say that we never sent SOS even when at wireless college. Thank goodness I was never required to send it nor did I ever receive it. Colleagues on the large deep-sea tugs say that it would send a shiver down their spine every time they heard it. **David Barlow JP G3PLE Radio Officers Association.** Helston Cornwall

Editor's comment: The 7MHz band has attracted several 'peculiar' people for many years, especially on Special **Event Station frequencies.** The 'microphone 'scratcher' and 'carrier' swisher has been rendered mostly ineffectual for those of us with a Digital Signal Processing (DSP) 'Notch Filter'. However, if several operators can get a bearing on such nuisance transmissions by cooperating with other Amateurs- please pass the results on to the Radiocommunications Agency and the Amateur

Radio Observation Service (AROS). Never acknowledge you've heard the nuisance station - they thrive on recognition. Ignore their efforts and they don't know if they're even being heard!

Foundation Licence Home-Brewing

Dear Sir

I have held GM6HGW for over 20 years, have built a number of transmitter/receiver projects for h.f., v.h.f. and u.h.f. and repaired valved h.f. transmitters for holders of A class licences. At present I'm permitted to design and build and operate a v.h.f. 400W transmitter. In several areas of the UK, the emergency services use the allocation 146 - 148MHz as the input to their repeater system. That vital emergency communications could be disrupted if my transmitter wasn't built, tested and maintained correctly...possibly more so than if the same happened at h.f..

However (here's the anomaly) if as GM6HGW I built an h.f. transmitter...I'm not allowed to operate it as MM3ACL. An 'A' class licensee would have to use it for me. While they would be responsible for any interference caused, they might not be so technically competent as I consider myself to be. However, they have an authority to use a home-made transmitter with an output of 400W. The difference? They've sat an examination on the Morse code and I have sat an assessment. While I genuinely welcome the recent changes made by the RA in the licence structure, I don't believe the technical competence and ability of 'B' class licensees who have taken out Foundation Licence callsigns been given sufficient credence.

For many years I have been quite happy as GM6HGW, just as I'm very happy as MM3ACL. But I'd be even happier still if (as MM3ACL) I was permitted to build some h.f. equipment.

Colin Topping GM6HGW/MM3ACL Newport on Tay Scotland

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TW Communicators & Modules

Dear Sir

The mention of the Mullard modules in the TW Electronics equipment (Ben Nock G4BXD's article The TW Communicators, March 2002) brings back memories.

I still have a couple of different i.f. modules and an a.f. module here. They were used in some Britishmade domestic portable radio receivers.

However, it seems that, as soon as the accountants who ran the British radio manufacturing industry decided that they could more cheaply, and hence more profitably, have their products sourced from the far east, Mullard's market for modules such as these dried up, and Mullard very quickly threw in the towel.

Do you remember the Mullard radio frequency (r.f.) and intermediate frequency (i.f.) integrated circuits, the TAD100 and TAD110, and the ceramic i.f. filters, as used in projects by Amateurs such as David Tong (of Datong fame) and John Heys G3TDZ in the early 1970s? It seems that they disappeared immediately competing products from the likes of Toko and Murata appeared on the scene.

I wonder what on earth went wrong at Mullards? Yes, I know they were swallowed up by Philips many years ago, but how did they allow that to happen? Alas for British industry, the Mullards, Plesseys, and Ferrantis of this world! Have a nice day! Terry Lambert G8EZL Cullercoates **North Shields**

Editor's comment: Remember the 'tin boxes' (Mullard

The idea was that the module had to be replaced - but G3XFD always tried to repair them (often unsuccessfully). Incidentally readers, because he has enough material to write a full book on the subject, Tom Withers G3HGE's TW Story article is taking longer to prepare than expected. I apologise for the delay in publishing...but it'll be worth waiting for I'm sure!

Modules)? Yes I do Terry!

Iberian Peninsula Welcomes You!

Dear Sir

Hello to all fellow Amateur Radio operators! I'm an expatriot living in the south of Spain close to the Portuguese Algarve. Some years ago I obtained a B licence here which allows me to operate on the 144 and 430MHz bands. I hope soon to up-grade to a C Licence pending passing the Morse test. This I have no objection to taking, as although it's not seen as being useful among many Amateurs these days, I don't think it does any harm to be able to use Morse. Many of my fellow Amateurs in our local radio club use Morse every day, and the feeling is NOT one where "Whoever wants a C or an A class licence MUST take the Morse test". They happily accept that if Morse disappears from the requirements of being able to get a Licence then that's just the way the Administration works (although they do think Amateur Radio will be poorer because of it). My main reason for writing is that I would just

like to encourage all UK amateurs to take their hand-held transceivers with them if they travel to Spain or Portugal and to use them on the local repeaters. Southern Portugal has two metre repeaters on 145.650, and 145.725MHz, and a 70cm repeater on 434.725MHz with an access tone frequency of 74.4Hz on all three.

Huelva, where I am located, locator IM67MG, has a two metre repeater on 145.650MHz, no tone required. There are also Packet and cluster frequencies around 144.800 - 144.825MHz. It was always possible to make contact with UK callsigns down here during the summer months but in the last couple of years there has been a fall off in v.h.f. and u.h.f. activity. I know this may be due in part to the fact that h.f. operation is so much easier these days with the new compact equipment and antennas, but please don't stop using v.h.f. and u.h.f. just because of this

Members of our local club are also testing equipment to put ATV into operation, we have a website, www.atvhuelva.com although registration is required to be able to access it. So, when you think to take a trip down this way, pack your hand-held in your bags and use it. Many Amateurs here speak English, be it perhaps only 'Ham-speak', but don't let that stop you!

73 and hope to catch you on the air - on the Iberian Peninsula - some time

John Flynn EB7EJJ Calle Palos 21 21003 Huelva Spain E-mail: Eb7ejj@hotmail.com



Radio rallies are held throughout the UK. They're hard work to organise so visit one soon and support your clubs and organisations.

June 16

The Leeds	& DARS Outdoor Rally
Contact:	J.A. Mortimer M0JAM

Tel: (01943) 874650 The Leeds & District Amateur Radio Society are holding their twice yearly traditional outdoor rally and car boot sale at the Yarnbury Rugby Club, Brownberrie Lane, Horsforth, Leeds. Why not go along?

June 16 New

Newbury & District ARS Boot Sale	
Contact:	Mark Slade MOCUK
Tel:	(01635) 36444 (day)

http://www.nadars.org.uk Website:

The 16th Annual Newbury & District Amateur Radio Society Boot Sale is taking place at Cold Ash, near Newbury. For more information contact the organisers.

June 16

The East Suffolk Wireless Revival

Contact: Tel:

lain G00ZS/John G3XDY (01206) 396419/(01473) 717830.

The East Suffolk Wireless Revival (the Ipswich Rally) is being held at Ransomes Sports & Social Club, Sidegate Avenue, Ipswich. The rally opens at 0930 for visitors and 0800 for traders. There will be a car boot sale, Bring & Buy, trade stands, Morse assessments, vintage h.f. station, car parking and refreshments (including breakfasts from 0800). Talk-in will be on 144MHz, channel 522. Please note the venue has changed from last year.

June 29

Tel:

The Reddish Rally Contact:

John G4ILA 0161-477 6702

The Reddish Rally will take place at St. Mary's Parish Hall, South Reddish, Stockport. The hall is situated in St. Mary's Drive, junction of Broadstone Hall Road South/Reddish Road. Doors open at 1100 and there will be refreshments and a talk-in on S22. Admission is £1.

July 7

The York Radio Club Rally E-mail:

yorkrally@btopenworld.com Website: www.john.g4fuo@btinternet.co.uk/ rally.htm

The York Radio Club are holding their rally at the new stand in York Racecourse at 1030. Plenty of free parking

July 13

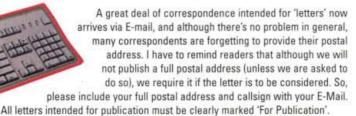
Cornish Radio & Computer Rally		
Contact:	Ken G0FIC/John G4LJY	
E-mail:	ken@jtarry.freeserve.co.uk/	
	g4ljy@hotmail.com	

The Cornish Radio Amateur Club are holding their Radio & Computer Rally at Penair School, Truro. There will be trade stands, Bring & Buy, Morse tests, free car park, catering and a talk-in. Doors open from 1030. More information from the Rally Co-ordinators.

If you're travelling a long distance to a rally, it could be worth 'phoning the contact number to check all is well, before setting off.

Keep your letters coming to fill PWs postbag

Letters Received Via E-mail



Editor

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amateur radio **NEWS**

O Did You Know?

RA at Whyteleafe

For many years the work of the Radioco to Radio Amateurs, but things are changing and to give you an insight here's a taster on what goes on at Whyteleafe in Surrey.

he Radio Technology and Compatibility Group arm of the RA is situated at Whyteleafe in Surrey on the site of RAF Kenley. Kenley was an active air base from 1917-1978 playing an important role in the RAF's Battle

of Britain efforts. Today the grounds are home to the RTCG but gliders from the 615 Gliding School are often seen over the old airfield.

The work carried out by RTCG is diverse and varied, complementing the work done

by other RA organisations such as Baldock. The site has a range of measurement and test facilities allowing the work force to tackle a wide range of investigations into radio systems, technology and spectrum sharing as well as compatibility studies and issues between emerging and existing radio systems.

The measurement facilities at RTCG cover from 9kHz to 140GHz allowing work from basic type approval through to more complex investigations such as new radio technologies to be carried out. In fact they test everything from battery controlled toy cars to cordless drills so that standards can be written.

So, its the RTCG who work on behalf of Radio Amateurs to ensure that next door's d.i.y. enthusiast isn't putting out spurious emissions right on top of your transmissions! They also organise training for the Radio Investigation Service, training them in procedures for tracing illegal and pirate radio operators, keeping the radio spectrum clean and tidy!

the RTCG sts ten seen out by arried, A comprehensive look at what's new in our hobby this month.

There's even have a small museum on site of older radio equipment and memorabilia, most of which has been donated by staff as well as a fully operational Amateur Radio station. The station, **MORCA**, has been activated for several Special Events including, the 60th Anniversary of the Battle of Britain (August 2000) when the special call **GB4KEN** was aired and the Marconi Centenary Celebrations with **GB100WT**.

The Amateur Radio equipment was initially bought to carry out testing but as there are several licensed Amateurs on staff including G3ZIY, G4HUK, G7GLK, G8BGR, G8SFR, G0AOA and G3ZPB, it was decided to set-up a permanent radio room. The equipment includes an Icom IC-775DSP, and a linear amp Acom 2000A runing into a Log Periodic for 21, 24 & 28MHz or into a

> Vertical for working the 3.5 to 28MHz bands. For v.h.f. work a Yaesu FT-736R running into a cross-dipole is used for 144 & 430MHz work and a log

periodic for other



v.h.f./u.h.f.bands. So, as you can see the RA and their various departments really do work for the good of the radio though much of

spectrum and all its users and although much of their work is behind the scenes they do a great job!

The Radiocommunications Agency can be contacted by calling **0207-211 0211** or why not check out their website at **www.radio.gov.uk** where you will find links to the RTCG group?

If this insight has whetted your appetite then you may like to pick-up a copy of *Radio Active* July where you will find a full report on the work of the RTCG. It's on sale 21 July priced £2.50. If you have difficulty obtaining a copy please send £2.50 (coins or postal order) to: **Donna Vincent.**

Dept RA/W07, PW Publishing Ltd. Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone, Dorset BH18 8PW

Update

QRP Contest

The gremlins have been at work again and thanks to them a couple of errors crept into the rules article for the PW 144MHz QRP Contest published in last month's PW. So to set the record straight please take note of the following.

he date of the contest is, of course, **Sunday 16 June 2002** running from 0900-1600UTC. Entries must be postmarked **no later that 1 July 2002**, or sent by E-mail by the same date. Photos of your station are welcome and can be sent later, up to **5 August 2002**. Don't forget to also send the corner-flash coupon that was printed with rules, if you would like to receive the special *PW* 70th Anniversary Certificate available to all entrants.

See the QRP Contest websitewww.contest.org.uk for more information.

Special Station - GB5NF

Do you live in or around the city of Bath? If so you may like to join in with the Neston Fete Special Event Station.

he Wessex Repeater Group are taking to the air on Saturday 13 July when they activate **GBSNF** at the Neston Fete. The Fete is a traditional village event which is taking place at Neston about 10 miles north-east of the city of Bath.

The station will be on air from midday, local time and will be operating on h.f., v.h.f. and u.h.f. bands using a variety of modes including PSK31. So, why not listen out for them and try and work them to add to your list of contacts. For more details on the event check out the GB5NF website at

http://www.g4sknradio.freeserve.co.uk/gb5nf.htm



Stateside News

New HF Allocation

American Amateurs receive support from the Federal Communications Commission on Secondary h.f. band allocation.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has proposed to go along with the American Radio Relay League's (ARRL) request for a new, US-only, secondary h.f. allocation between 5.25 and 5.4MHz. The FCC is also ready to permit operation on a 136kHz 'sliver band' in the LF region.

The FCC are reported as saying that the new 5MHz band would help Amateurs "better match their choice of frequency to existing propagation conditions". The band, if approved, would be the first new Amateur h.f. allocation since the World Administrative Radio Conference in 1979 gave them 24, 18 and 10MHz - the so-called WARC bands. Assuming the 5MHz band is eventually authorised, it could still be a few years before it actually becomes available in the USA.

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about the 'gentleman' who left a message on the

advertised phone number, stating that he couldn't

find the ****** (expletives deleted) rally and then

proceeded to unleash a diatribe of angry cursing.

"I hope" (says Ray) you'll all agree that this was

completely uncalled for, and no, he didn't leave

club members hope that a rally will be organised

early next year and would like to hear from any-

one who can offer advice on how to encourage

situation, timing and publicity Ray would be

phone!) and he'll publish the results.

Ray Ricketts GW7AGG

2 Brynystwyth, Penparcau,

Aberystwyth, Ceredigion

more vendors to sell and network. So, if you have

any ideas, such as how to develop themes, venue,

delighted to receive your suggestions and offers

Secretary of Aberystwyth & District ARS,

SY23 1SS. E-mail: mwmg01@aber.ac.uk

to organise a discussion group on the subject and

collate the findings. Please E-mail or write (but not

On a lighter note Ray and other Aberystwyth

his name!

An Apology

Aberystwyth **Radio Rally**

Ray Ricketts GW7AGG, Secretary of the Aberstwyth & District Radio Society would like to apologise to PW readers who didn't get to hear about the cancellation of the Aberystwyth Radio Rally in time.

nfortunately the recent Aberstwyth Radio Rally had to be cancelled and Ray GW7AGG would like to apologise and thank all those who turned up for the event only to be turned away at the Penparcau School gates for being so understanding. Some of them had travelled from as far afield as Gloucester, Port Talbot, Rhyl and Welshpool.

However, Ray was slightly upset to hear

On the Air

International Marconi Dav

In celebration of International Marconi Day the Chelmsford Amateur Radio Society aired two h.f. stations under the club callsign GX0MWT.

n Saturday 27 April members of the Chelmsford Amateur Radio Society (CARS) manned and operated two h.f. stations from the Sandford Mill Science and Industrial Museum using the call GXOMWT. One of the stations was located in the original wooden hut used by the broadcast station

2MT back in the 1920s.

A doublet antenna running over the river was used on the 3.5 and 7MHz bands. For the higher bands a 3-element tri-band beam was mounted on a flat roof with the aid of a Black and Decker Workmate to supply the support for the short stub mast. A kite antenna was also used but bad weather conditions meant

that it could not be flown for very long.

The stations were on air from 0000GMT until 2020GMT operated by a team of co-ordinated by Brian G3CVI. Special mention must be given to John MOCQK who operated the 14MHz station continuously during a marathon 10 hour stint from 0200 until 1200GMT!

Around 700 contacts were made all over the world. The doublet antenna over the river worked especially well on 3.5MHz.

The Sandford Mill Science and Industrial

The original wooden hut used by the broadcast station 2MT back in the 1920s (photo courtesy of Trevor M5AKA).



museum was open to the public from 1000-1700 and Geoff G3EDM organised a team of hosts to explain to visitors what was happening at the stations and what Amateur Radio is all about. Overall about 293 people visited the stations during the day and the club attracted several new

> candidates for their Foundation course

during the day and one in particular that proved popular with the younger visitors was the mast building. This allowed visitors to see how high a mast they could build and discover why masts are built up from triangles and not rectangles. In a portable building outside

the museum Chris GOIPU ran Morse assessment sessions. During the day 15 Full

and Intermediate B holders took the assessment. All in all it was a very successful day. If you'd

like to know more about the Chelmsford Amateur Radio Society and their activities please contact David Bradley M0BQC the club Secretary. Chelmsford Amateur Radio Society, David Bradley M0BQC Tel: (01245) 602838 E-mail: cars@g0mwt.org.uk Website: http://www.g0mwt.org.uk/



Keep up-to-date with your local club's activities and meet new friends by joining in!

ESSEX **Chelmsford ARS**

David Bradley MOBQC Contact: (01245) 602838 Tel:

E-mail: cars@g0mwt.org.uk http://www.g0mwt.org.uk/ Website: The Chelmsford ARS meet on the first Tuesday of each month at 1930hrs in the Marconi Social Club, Beehive Lane, Great Baddow, Chelmsford. Meetings for the forthcoming weeks include:

July 2: 'How to set up an h.f. station' a talk by club members; Aug 6: Table top sale and Sep 3: A Talk on the Amateur Radio Observation Service.

HAMPSHIRE

Three Counties ARC Contact: Damian Kamm MOBKV

(01428) 724456 Tel:

F-mail: KammDP@btinternet.com The Three Counties Amateur Radio Club meets on

the 2nd & 4th Thursday of the month at Bramshott Parish Inst & Club, Headley Road, Liphook, Hants. The club programme offer plenty of variety and events for members and non members to join in with. The Club's Summer Eve Fox Hunt takes place on June 13: starting at 2000hrs using Map SU83/93 with a Broadcast from the Fox every 10 minutes for 60 seconds; July 25: On the air night QRZ at the pub with no name!(White Hart) Froxfield nr. Petersfield, h.f. from the club Tri-band 3-ele Cushcraft Yagi at 40ft. Non club members are very welcome at all events.

LONDON

Wimbledon & District ARS Contact: Jim G4WYJ

(01737) 356745 Tel: The Wimbledon Society meet on the 2nd and last Friday of the month at 1930hrs at St. Andrews Church Hall, Herbert Road, Wimbeldon, London SW19. Forthcoming meetings include: June 14: Desert Island Radio by Reg M1EEK, 28th: Members Evening; 'Summer Camp Briefing' and July 12:

Picatune - Talk & demo by Paul Berkeley MOCJX.

WEST MIDLANDS MAXPAX

Contact: Miles Hall (01952) 585447 Tel E-Mail:

milesclifford@aol.com Maxpak monthly meetings held at the Perton centre, near Wolverhampton at 2000hrs. The next meeting takes place on July 1st and will be a AGW/WINPAK software installation and set-up demonstration by GOCNG and G4GSB. So why not go along to find out more?

WILTSHIRE

Trowbridge & District ARC Contact: lan Carter Tel:

(01225) 864698 www.gertdarc.fsnet.co.uk Website: The club meets at the Southwick Village Hall,

Southwick, unless stated otherwise. Main meetings commence at 2000hrs unless otherwise stated. All main meetings may be subject to change depending on availability of guest speaker, please watch for updates via the web site, GB2RS or on the club 144MHz Net on Monday evenings between 1930 & 2000hrs. Visitors are always welcome to all meetings. Forthcoming meetings include: July 3: 144MHz Direction Finding Event starting 1930 from club venue; July 17: Natter night and Aug 7: RAYNET & Emergency Planning Mapping with 2E1EYI & G1HFY.

Various events took place John MOCOK on air with GXOMWT for International Marconi Day (photo courtesy of Trevor MSAKA).

NRA

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(Length 4.6' approx)	1 10 10 1 1 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
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AMPRO 12 mt	£16 ²⁴
(Length 7' approx)	
AMPRO 15 mt	£16*
(Length 7' approx)	
AMPRO 17 mt	£16*
(Length 7' approx)	
AMPRO 20 mt	£16 ³⁴
(Length 7" approx)	
AMPRO 30 mt	£16 ³⁸
(Length 7' approx)	
AMPRO 40 mt	£16 ^{-#}
(Length 7" approx)	
AMPRO 80 mt	£19 ^m
(Length 7' approx)	202
AMPRO 160 mt.	£49*
(Length 7' approx)	
AMPRO MB5 Multi band 10/15/20/40/80 car	n use 4 Bands at one
ime	and a state
(Length 100")	£69*

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(S0239 fitting)£18
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S0239 fitting commercial quality£19
MRQ500 2m/70cms, 1/2 wave & 2x5/8, Gain 2m 3.2dB/5.8db
70cms Length 38" SO239 fitting commercial guality
MRQ750 2m/70cms, 6/8 wave & 3x5/8, Gain 2m 5.5dB/8.0dB
70cms Length 60" SO239 fitting commercial quality

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MR 214 2 Metre 1/4 wave (38 fitting)	£3*
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(Length 58*)	£12*
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(38 fitting)	
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Fitting	
MR280S 2 Metre 68 wave 5.8dBd gain Length 58" SO239	
fitting	
MR 775 70 cms 58 wave 3.0 dBd Gain (Length 19*) (SO23	
litting)	£14*
38 fitting)	
MR 776 70 cms 58 over 58 wave 6.0 dBd Gain (Length 27	
SO239 fitting)	
38 fitting)	
MR 444 4 Metre loaded 1/4 wave (Length 24*) (38 fitting)	
SO239 fitting)	
MR 614 6 Metre loaded 1/4 wave (Length 56°) (38 fitting).	
MR 644 6 Metre loaded 1/4 wave (Length 40*) (38 fitting).	
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www.amateurantennas.com TEL: (01908) 281705. FAX: (01908) 281706

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Coils individually tuned to within 0.05pf (maximum powe BM100 Dual-Bander	
2 mts 3dBd) (70cms 6dBd) (Length 39*)	
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2 mts 3dBd) (70cms 6dBd) (Length 39")	
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2 mts 4.5dBd) (70cms 7.5dBd) (Length 62")	
SQBM200 Dual-Bander	£49
2 mts 4.5dBd) (70cms 7.5dBd) (Length 62*)	
SQBM500 Dual - Bander Super Gainer	£59'
2 mts 6.8dBd) (70cms 9.2dBd) (Lenath100")	
BM1000 Tri-Bander	£591
2 mts 6.2dBd) (6 mts 3.0dBd) (70cms 8.4dBd) (Length 1)	
SQBM1000* Tri-Bander	
2 mts 6.2dBd) (6 mts 3.0dBd) (70cms 8.4dBd) (Length 1)	
SQBM 100/200/500/1000 are Polycoated Fibre Gla	
Chrome & Stainless Steel Fittings. 2 years warran	

2 METRE VERTICAL CO-LINEAR **BASE ANTENNA**

BM60 5'8 Wave, Length 62*, 5.5dBd	
Gain	£49
BM65 2 X 5/8 Wave, Length 100", 8.0 dBd	
Gain	£69

70CMS VERTICAL CO-LINEAR BASE ANTENNAS

BM33 2 X 5/8	wave Length	39* 7.0 dBd	Gain	£34#
BM45 3 X 5/8	wave Length	62* 8.5 dBd	Gain	£49*
BM55 4 X 5/8	wave Length	100" 10 dBc	J Gain	£69.**

MINI HF DIPOLES (length 11' approx)		
MD020	20mt	£39**
MD040	40mt	£44=
MDOSO	Bûmt	C40.0

ROTATIVE HF DIPOLE

RDP-3B	10/15/20mtrs length 7.40m	£99"
RDP-40M	40mtrs length 11.20m	£139"
	10/12/15/17/20/30mtrs boom length 1.00m.	0.0075-11655
Length 10.	0m	£199*

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DLHF-100 10/15/20mtrs (12/17-30m) Boom length 4.2m. Max height 6.8m. Weight 35kg. Gain 10dB ... £399

HAND-HELD ANTENNAS

MRW-300 Rubber Duck TX 2 Metre & 70 cms RX 25-1800 Mhz Length 21cm BNC fitting
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25- 1800 Length 40cm BNC fitting£14
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MRW-250 Telescopic TX 2 Metre & 70 cms RX 25-1800 Mhz Length 14-41cm BNC fitting£16 ³
MRW-200 Flexi TX 2 Metre & 70cms RX
25-1800 Mhz Length 21cm SMA fitting£191
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All of the above are suitable to any transceiver or scanner. Please add £2.00 p+p for H/held antennas.

HB9CV 2 ELEMENT BEAM 3.5 dBd

70cms	(Boom 12")	£15.50
2 metre	(Boom 20*)	£19*
4 metre	(Boom 23")	£27 55
6 metre	(Boom 33")	£34 #
10 metre	(Boom 52")	£6439
6/2/70 Triband	(Boom 45")	£64 **

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2 metre 5 Element	
(Boom 64") (Gain 7.5dBd)	£74=
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(Boom 126") (Gain 11.5dBd)	£94**
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(Boom 48") (Gain 7dBd)	£24*
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(Boom 63") (Gain 10dBd)	£44 "
2 metre 8 Element	
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(Boom 72") (Gain 7.5dBd)	£54*
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(Boom 76") (Gain 12.5dBd)	£49*

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2 metre 5 Element (Boom 38") (Gain 9.5dBd)	£39**
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70 cms 7 Element (Boom 28") (Gain 11.5dBd)	£34#
70 cms 12 Element (Boom 48") (Gain 14dBd)	£49**

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and the second second second	
MSS-1	Freq RX 25-2000 Mhz, TX 2 mtr 2.5 dBd Gain, TX
70cms	4.0 dBd Gain, Length 39"
MSS-2	Freq RX 25-2000 Mhz, TX 2 mtr 4.0 dBd Gain, TX
	6.0 dBd Gain, Length 62*
	00 Freg RX 25-2000 Mhz, TX 6 mtr 2.0 dBd
Gain, 2	mtr 4dBd Gain, 70cms 6dBd Gain, Length 100"£89** bove antennas are suitable for transceivers only
	HALOLOODS

i.	HALULUUPS				
2	metre	(size	12"	approx)	£12=
4	metre	(size	20"	approx)	£18*
6	metre	(size	30*	approx)	£24.#



Callers welcome. **Opening times:** Mon-Fri 9-6pm

5

3 01908 281705

G5RV Wire Antenna (10-40/80 metre)

1.1	un nitungs atainiess ateer	
	FULL	HALF
Standard	£22.**	£19*
Hard Drawn	£24. ³¹	£21*
Flex Weave	£32**	£27*
PVC Coated		
Flex Weave	£37**	£32*
Deluxe 450 ohm PV	C Flexweave	
	£49**	£44*
TS1 Stainless Steel T	ension Springs (pair)	
for G5RV		£19*

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Convert your g5rv half size into a full size with only a very small £19* increase in size. Ideal for the small garden.

SHORT WAVE RECEIVING ANTENNA

MD37 SKY WIRE (Receives 0-40Mhz) £30H Complete with 25 mts of enamelled wire, insulator and choke Balun Matches any long wire to 50 Ohms. All mode no A.T.U. required. 2 "S" points greater than other Baluns.

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MOUNTING HARDWARE ALL GALVANISED

6" Stand Off Bracket (complete with U Bolts)	£6.50
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12" T & K Bracket (complete with U Bolts)	£11*
18" T & K Bracket (complete with U Bolts)	£17 ³⁵
24" T & K Bracket (complete with U Bolts)	£19**
36" T & K Bracket (complete with U Bolts)	£29**
3-Way Pole Spider for Guy Rope/ wire	£3*
4-Way Pole Spider for Guy Rope/ wire	£4*
11/2" Mast Sleeve/Joiner	
2" Mast Sleeve/Joiner	£9*
Solid conner earth rod 4"	£0.11

POLES H/DUTY (SWAGED)

Heavy Duty Ali (1.2mm wall)	
SINGLE 11/4"	£7*
SET OF FOUR 11/4"	£24*
SINGLE 11/2"	£10*
SET OF FOUR 11/2"	£34*
SINGLE 2"	£15*
SET OF FOUR 2"	£49*

REINFORCED HARDENED FIBRE **GLASS MASTS (GRP)**

112° Diameter 2 metres long	£16.00
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GUY ROPE 30 METRES

MGR-3 3mm (maxim	um load 15 kg	s)
MGR-4 4mm (maxim	um load 50 kg	s)£14
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COAX

RG58 best quality standard per mt	
RG58 best quality military spec per mt	
Mini 8 best quality military spec best quality per mt	70p
RG213 best quality military spec per mt	
H200 best quality military coax cable per mt	£1"
PHONE FOR 100 METRE DISCOUNT PRICE.	

YAGI COUPLERS

-		
YC-6m	For 2 x 50MHz Yagi	£29.*
YC-2m	For 2 x 144MHz Yagi	£24**
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CONNECTORS

PL259/9	£0 ¹⁵ each
PL259/6	£0 ⁻¹¹ each
PL259/7 for mini 8	
BNC (Screw Type)	
BNC (Solder Type)	£1.** each
N TYPE for RG58	£2 [™] each
N TYPE for RG213	£2 [™] each
SO239 to BNC	£1 ^{se} each
PL259 to BNC	£2 ^{ce} each
N TYPE to \$0239	£3 ^{.00} each

10/11 METRE VERTICALS

G.A.P.12 1/2 wave alumimum (length 18' approx). £19= £24* G.A.P.58 5/8 wave aluminium (length 21' approx)

BALUNS

MB-1 1:1 Balun	£23 ⁱⁿ
MB-4 4:1 Balun	£23**
MB-6 6:1 Balun	£23**
MB-Y2 Yagi Balun 1.5 TO 50MHz	£24. ^m

RIBBON LADDER USA IMPORTED

300 Ribbon	(20	Metres)	£13°
450Ω Ribbon	(20	Metres)	£13°

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MD-24 (2 Way Internal Duplexer) (1.3-35 Mhz 500w) (50-3	225 Mhz
300w) (350-540 Mhz 300w) insert loss 0.2dBd SO239 fittin	gs £22 **
MD-24N same spec as MD-24 "N-type" fitting	£24*
MD-25 (2 Way external/Internal Duplexer) (1.3-35 Mhz 50	0w) (50-
225 Mhz 300w) (350-540 Mhz 300w) insert loss 0.2dBd	£24**
Tri-plexer 1.6-60Mhz (800w) 110-170Mhz (800w) 300-950	Mhz (500w)
SO239 fitting	£49*
CS201 Two way antenna switch, frequency range 0-1Gh	
Power Handling SO239 fittings	
CS201-N same spec as CS201 "N-type" fitting	£28*
CS401 4-way antenna switch	£29*
	£28"

ANTENNA ROTATORS

AR-31050 Very light duty TV/UHF	£24*
AR-300XL Light duty UHF\VHF	£49*
YS-130 Medium duty VHF	£79*
RC5-1 Heavy duty HF.	£349*
RG5-3 Heavy Duty HF inc Pre Set Control Box	£449*
AR26 Alignment Bearing for the AR300XL	£18 ¹⁴
RC26 Alignment Bearing for RC5-1/3	£49*

ROTATOR CABLE

Core	.0.45p	per	metr
	0.80p		

3

MOUNTS	
Turbo mag mount (7*) 38 or S0239	£14*
Tri-mag mount (3 x 5") 38 or SO239	£39*
Stainless Steel Heavy Duty Hatch Back Moun coax and pl259 plug (38 or SO239 fully adjustable	
turn knob)	£29*
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BEST QUALITY ANTENNA WIRE

The Following Supplied in 50 metre lengths	
Enamelled 16 gauge copper wire	£9.%
Hard Drawn 16 gauge copper wire	£12.8
Multi Stranded Equipment wire	£9.%
Flex Weave	£27.38
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POWER SUPPLIES

PS-20 20amp with	25amp	surge	Dual	Meter	&	Adjustable	Voltage
5-15v			*******				£99*
PS-30 30amp with	35amp	surge	Dual	Meter	8	Adjustable	Voltage
5-15v							£119."

TRAPS 10 metre trap 400W £23* £23* 15 metre trap 400W £233 20 metre trap 400W £23* 40 metre trap 400W £23* 80 metre trap 400W

HF BALCONY ANTENNA

BAHF-4 FREQ:10-15-20-40 Mtrs LENGTH:	
1.70m HEIGHT: 1.20m POWER:	4
300 Watts£129**	L
	XXXXXXX



F&0F

HF YAGI

IDLAND

Professional Quality Amateur Antennas

HAND-HELD ANTENNAS

RH-701 Flexi Rubber Duck TX:144/430 RX:100-900 Mhz Length:21cm Con:BNC......£14.95

RH-771 Flexi Gainer Rubber Duck TX:144/430 RX:100-900 Mhz Length:40cm Gain:2.15 Con:BNC.....£19.95

RH-707 Flexi-Tilt Rubber Duck TX:144/430 RX:100-900 Mhz Length: 21cm Tilt Over Base Con: BNC......£16.95

RH-777 Flexi-Tilt Gainer Rubber Duck TX:144/430 RX:100-900 Mhz Length:40cm Tilt Over Base

Con: BNC.....£22.95 RH-775 Telescopic

TX:144/430 RX100-900 Mhz Length:14-41cm Gain 2.15 Con: BNC.....£19.95

RH-779 Telescopic-Tilt TX:144/430 RX:100-900 Mhz Length:14-41cm Gain 2.15 Tilt Over Base Con: BNC.....£22.95

RH-519 Super Flexi TX:144/430 RX:100-900 Mhz Length:20cm Con: BNC.....£16.95

RH-536 Super Flexi Gainer TX:144/430 RX:100-900 Mhz Length:36cm Gain:2.15 Con: BNC£19.95

CH-32 Mini Miracle TX:144/430/900/1200 RX:100-1300 Mhz Length:Just 4.5cm Con: BNC£19.95

SRH-701 Super Flexi SMA TX:144/430 RX:100-900 Mhz Length:21cm Con: SMA......

 SRH-536
 Super Flexi Gainer SMA

 TX:144/430
 RX: 100-900
 Mhz

 Length:37cm
 Con:SMA
 £24.95

 All Prices plus £2.00
 p+p

DCSS 48 Clear Speech Digital Speaker Max Current: 500ma Audio Output: 6 Watts Input Imp: 8 Ohm Max Input: 5 Watts Band width 300-3500hz Background Noise Reduction: >12dB Tone Reduction: >50dB Experience enhanced clarity of communications thanks to HI-FI loudspeaker and 6W audio amplifier Only £129.95 plus £6.00 p+p

BS-22 Power Amplifier Freq:130/175 2 Metres Output Power: 30watts Input Power: 1-4watts Current Drain: 5 amps For use with all VHF Handhelds Turn your Handhelds Turn your Handheld into a mobile One Only £59.95 plus £6.00 p



.....£22.95

KW520 Wideband SWR/Wattmeter Freq:1.8-200Mhz/140-525Mhz Power:5-20W/200-400W SWR: 1:1 Only £99.95 plus £6.00 p+p

MOBILE ANTENNAS

£34.95

.£24.95

£24.95

NW-2000 Freq:144/430 Mhz Gain:2.15/5.5dB Power:200 Watts Con:SO239 Length:0.98m

NW-770S Freq:144/430 Mhz Gain:0/2.15 dB Power:100 Watts Con:SO239 Length:0.43m

AZ-504 Freq:144/430 Mhz Gain:0/3 dB Power:50 Watts Con:SO239 Length:0.46m

AZ-506B (as 506 but in black)£29.95

 NW-1000

 Freq:144 Mhz
 Gain:2.15 dB
 Power:200 Watts
 Con:SO239
 Eength:1.09m
 E29.95

NW-1001 Freq:144 Mhz Gain:3.0dB Power:150 Watts Con:SO239 Length:1.41m

M-285 Freq:144 Mhz Gain:2.15 dB Power:200 Watts Con:SO239 Length:1.09.....£14.95 M-150GSA Freq:138-174 Mhz Gain:0 dB Power:200 Watts Con:SO239 Length:0.51m

MAIL ORDER 01908 281705

PLUS £6.00 P&P PER ORDER

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.....£12.95

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X-50 Freq:144/430 Mhz Gain:4.5/7.2 dB Power:200 Watts Length:1.7m654.95

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X-300 Freq:144/430 Mhz Gain:6.5/9.0 dB Power:200 Watts Length:3.1m£99.95

X501N EXTREME Freq:144/430 Gain:8.3/11.7 dB Power:200 Watts Length:5.2m ...£129.95

V-2000 Freq:50/144/430 Mhz Gain:2.15/6.2/8.4 dB Power:150 Watts Length:2.5m£99.95

F-22A Freq:144 2x7/8 Gain:6.7 dB Power:200 Watts Length:3.2m£69.95

F-23A Freq:144 3x5/8 Gain:8.3 dB Power:200 Watts Length:4.6m£89.95

UV-200 HIGH EFFICIENCY ANTENNA Freq:144/430 Gain:6:0/8:0 dB Power:200 Watts Length:2.1m....£59.95

UV-300 HIGH EFFICIENCY ANTENNA Freq:144/430 Gain:8.3/11.7 dB Power:200 Watts Length:4.8m£99.95

LOCAL STOCKISTS:

Hams Radio	Aberdeen	01651 882259
Lar Communications	Wakefield	0113 252 4586
Moonraker	Bucks	01908 281705
Martin Lynch & Sons	London	0208 566 1120
One Stop Comms	Kent	01634 723025

Practical Wireless, July 2002





This month Rob Mannion G3XFD presents an unusual edition of the column in the form of a 'Construction Experience' where he shares the experience he enjoyed when building the 'Wurzel' regenerative receiver kit.

'm always on the look-out for ideas to suggest and describe to the keen readers who join me each month in Radio Basics (RB). And in fact, as I've told many of you during *PW* Club Visits...this column is the one which causes me with the hardest work and most pleasure as I try to keep the ideas flowing. It's a real challenge but an enjoyable one!

It's interesting to hear from RB readers - especially as the correspondence I receive reflects the wide range of ages and experience of those who enjoy the column. In fact, letters and E-mails clearly demonstrate that RB readers range from 15 to over 80 years of age and include outright beginners to those rediscovering the joys of 'building and learning, experience.

Occasionally, I discover something ideal for this column and this month I'm delighted to share "A construction experience" with you as I describe a truly delightful weekend project - the Walford Electronics 'Wurzel' receiver. It's great fun and in my opinion an absolutely ideal project for RB readers to try. Additionally, being a kit, for those of you who are just starting out (with a limited stock of components), everything is provided, except the enthusiasm which you supply yourself of course!

Wireless Wurzel Tim Walford G3PCJ, based in Somerset, has a reputation for

 Fig. 1: The Wurzel kit, as received and before assembly. When built, the kit provides a 9 to 15V operated, 3.5, 7 and 14MHz coverage, tuned radio frequency receiver (t.r.f.) with a regenerative detector.



 This month Rob Mannion G3XFD shares a 'Construction Experience' describing a simple receiver which he thinks is ideal for Radio Basics readers.

excellent 'real radio' kits such as the Wurzel and for choosing evocative names reflecting his beautiful part of the ancient Kingdom of Wessex. Indeed, the names he chooses adds to the fun and I've pondered on a imagined next offering (The Walford 'Somerton'...which if it arrives surely would be a major communications rig...remembering the famous British Telecom International short wave station of the same name!).

Basically speaking the Wurzel kit, **Fig. 1**, when built provides a 9 to 15V operated, 3.5, 7 and 14MHz coverage, tuned radio frequency receiver (t.r.f.) with a regenerative detector. The 'tuned radio frequency' bit is important because it adds radio frequency amplification and some selectivity. A t.r.f. design can also include regeneration and the Wurzel has this extremely effective technique included (see block diagram in **Fig. 2**). Incidentally, as the kit is a proprietary design of Tim's, I've not published the actual circuit.

If you've ever tried any of my projects - using MPF102 field effect transistors (f.e.t.s) you'll have come across the regeneration technique before. The difference is that in the Wurzel the regeneration and operation of the receiver is much easier to control in conjunction with the infinite impedance detector much favoured by the designer (with excellent results).

Personally, I think the success of this receiver is directly due to the designer's choice of a separate regeneration transistor. Careful design of this stage means that the tremendous amount of gain that's possible - is carefully

controlled - with splendid results.

Regeneration reminder: Regeneration is

Regeneration is achieved by using a controlled level of feedback (familiar as 'howl round' achieved at audio frequencies when a microphone picks up the output from the amplifier and loudspeaker it connected to). The feedback enables to signal to be amplified many times (as it passes through the circuitry) and with the careful control it can be used



Radia Basics

WT1907

Regen TR2

Tuning &

detection

TB3

extremely effectively at the 'threshold' (at the point of oscillation) for reception of amplitude modulated transmissions, and just past the threshold (just into oscillation) for reception of single sideband (s.s.b.) transmissions and c.w. (Morse) transmissions.

Five transistors are used, along with one zener diode (for voltage stabilisation) and one standard diode. The r.f. and detector stages use 2N3189 f.e.t. s, and the regeneration stage employs a BC182. Audio amplification is provided by two BS170 f.e.t.s, for use with the lightweight headphones provided for portable cassette players.

The receiver is assembled on one printed circuit board (p.c.b.) with another section of p.c.b. material providing the control panel, for tuning, etc. It's an extremely simple and effective way of providing working project...and as you know it's an approach much favoured by G3XFD himself!

The kit is provided with excellent instructions (worded in a similarly friendly way as I've adopted for the RB series, so much so that I felt Tim was watching over me as I built it) on a series of A4 printed sheets - with much helpful advice from Tim himself - a block diagram, circuit and placement diagrams.

Built & Working

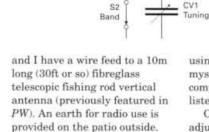
I built the kit over a weekend and it was soon working very well indeed. However, I'm not going to **specify exactly how long it took me to complete...** for reasons which will be made obvious in the August issue of *PW*! But of course, the time taken for construction will depend entirely on the individual constructor, workshop conditions and experience.

Tim Walford does not provide a p.c.b. which is overprinted with component placement identification marks. However, with the comprehensive lay-out diagram he supplies, along with the wiring interconnection diagram (this is clearly labelled alphabetically both on the main p.c.b. and the well presented (clearly drawn) line diagram in the instructions) I had no problem whatsoever in assembling the kit. Although Tim states that he doesn't regard the Wurzel kit as being suitable for beginners, after my own

experience I can confidently suggest that if you've built

any of the RB projects...you'll have no problems at all in building the kit.

All I recommended is that you build it with the help of good lighting, and you follow Tim's sound advice. This is particularly important when it comes to soldering connections



RV1

Reger

amplifier

TR1

DC

Reception on 3.5 and 7MHz was excellent bearing in mind the simple nature of the



Fig. 2: Block diagram showing

the various stages of the

Wurzel receiver (see text).

ANT

Attenuator

 Fig. 3: The completed Wurzel receiver kit. Rob says that "Building it is only half the fun...the thrill of hearing stations half a world away on such a simple receiver you've built yourself...has to be felt to be believed".

as the double-sided (the main p.c.b. has a ground plane on the topside) p.c.b. Incidentally, he points out in his instructions that problems can be avoided...if you follow the advice. (I did, and agree with Tim - I had no problems at all).

A good lightweight soldering iron (I used my favourite Antex 12V iron, and worked under a desk lamp. And on completion it worked first time!

On The Air

My workshop (in my new home) is not yet fully operational, and I had built the receiver on the proverbial table-top - in this case my computer desk workstation in my office/study/bedroom. This is on

the ground floor of the house

receiver. With direct connection of the antenna wire I could receive c.w. and enjoyed listening into the activity on the band. As supplied and setup approximately 50kHz of each band is covered - and this can be altered with experimentation. At the top end of 7MHz - nearer the 41 metre band I found that 'breakthrough' from the powerful international broadcasters could be

broadcasters could be successfully limited by using my antenna tuning unit (a.t.u.) and careful use of regeneration control and the Wurzel's switched attenuator.

Reception of the many different broadcasts on 41m was very good and despite my nearby transceivers (with general coverage) the delight of using something I'd just built myself led to hours of compelling headphone listening!

Regulator

DT

Audio

mplifier TR4/5

PH

V4

On the 14MHz band I adjusted coverage so I could listen out for the IBP c.w. beacons on 14.1MHz. (A challenge because of the adjacent frequency packet transmissions). To my surprise and delight I heard the CS3B beacon in Madeira very strongly - despite the QRM from the packet. (Reception of the beacons can be very difficult for this reason, even using triple conversion superhets!). I then tuned up to the s.s.b. section of the band and heard an s.s.b. station from the same Island, Great fun!

So, in finalising this report on my 'Construction Experience' I thoroughly recommend the kit for RB readers. It requires some skill to build and to operate it, ideal for the learning process. But if it can encourage a somewhat jaded (at times) G3XFD - who thinks he's seen it all - imagine what the experience could do for you!

Good luck and good listening with Wurzel!

Buying The Wurzel

The Wurzel kit is available for £35 including P&P (cheques, postal orders but no credit cards please) from Tim Walford G3PCJ, Walford Electronics, Upton Bridge Farm, Long Sutton, Langport, Somerset TA10 9NJ. Tel: (01458) 241224, FAX: (01458) 24186., E-mail walford@globanet.co.uk Please mention Practical Wireless when replying to advertisements

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🕽 🖾 📼 Mail or	der: 01708 8625	
New MOBILE PENETRATOR	O-TEK COLINEARS	NEXT DAY DELIVERY TO MOST AREAS, £10.00.
1.8-30MHz (200W PEP) mobile antenna – no ATU	Glassfibre construction QT-100 GF 144/70, 3/6dB (1.1m)	+TELESCOPIC MASTS
required. Length 102" (52" collapsed). Fits 3/8 mount (SO239 feed point) C190 OF	QT-200 GF 144/70, 4.5/7.2dB (1.7m)£54.95	6 section telescopic masts. Starting at 2% ⁿ in diameter and finishing with a top section of 1% ⁿ diameter we offer a 8
(SO239 feed point) INTRO PRICE £129.95 delivery £10 Optional magnetic base£24.95	QT-300 GF 144/70,6.5/9dB (3m)	metre and a 12 metre version. Each mast is supplied with guy rings and stainless steel pins for locking the sections when
Optional body mount (hole)£12.99 Roof bar mount requires cable kit£9.95	QT627 GF 50/144/70, 2.15/6.2/8.4dBi (2.4m)	erected. The closed height of the 8 meter mast is just 5 feet and the 12 metre version at 10 feet. All sections are extruded
Cable kit£7.99	DB-770M 2m/70cm (3.5 - 5.8dB) 1m PL-259£24.95 DB-7900 2m/70cm (5.5 - 7.2dB) 1.6m PL-259£39.95	aluminium tube with a 16 gauge wall thickness. 8 mtrs £99.95 12 mtrs £139.95 <i>Carriage</i> £10.00.
Q-TEK PENETRATOR "We've sold 100s all over Europe"	PL-62M 6m + 2m (1.4m) PL-259£19.99 NR-627 6m/2m/70cm. (2.15/4.5/7.2dB)£54.95	8 mirs 255.55 12 mirs 2155.55 Carriage 110.00. Telescopic mast lengths are approx.
* 1.8 - 60MHz HF vertical * 15 foot high * No ATU or	5 BAND (10-20m) MOBILE ANTENNA	Tripod for telescopic masts£89.95
ground radials required * (200W PEP). ONLY £179.95 delivery £10	3/8 FITTING £30.00	20ft BARGAIN MAST SET
Wire version now available 45ft long end fed.	Enamelled (50m roll)£12.95 P&P £5	4 x 5' lengths of approx 2" extruded (16 gauge) heavy duty aluminium, swaged at one end to
(1.8-60MHz) spec. as above. Price £159.95.	Hard drawn (50m roll)	give a very heavy duty mast set. Del £10
Deferry £10.00 2m 5ele (boom 45"/9.9dBd)	Flexweave (H/duty 50 mtrs)	2 for £75.00 Del £12.50 3 for £99.00
2m 7ele (boom 60"/12.5dBd) £54.95 2m 12ele (boom 126"/14.5dBd) £79.95	Flexweave (PVC coated 20 mtrs)£18.95 P&P £5 Flexweave (PVC coated 50 mtrs)£40.00 P&P £6.50	7 10 101 101 101 100 3 for £99.00 Del £15.00
70cm 7ele (boom 28"/12.5dBd) £39.95 70cm 12ele (boom 48"/14.5dBd) £59.95	Copper plated earth rod (4ft)£13.00 P&P £6 Copper plated earth rod (4ft) + 10m wire£18.99 P&P £6	BARGAIN MAST SETS
Q-TEK YAGIS Delivery £10.00	RECHARGEABLE ALKALINE CELLS	Set A: 5 section 21ft long (11/s") mast set
2m 5ele (boom 63"/10.5dBd) £49.95 2m 8ele (boom 125"/13dBd) £64.95	cells. £14.99 + £2.50 P&P.	TWO FOR EAST
2m 11ele (boom 156"/13.5dBd) £94.95 2m 5ele crossed (boom 64"/10.5dBd) £79.95 0 100"/10.10"/10.10"/10"/10"/10"/10"/10"/10"/10"/10"/10"/	Prese note that only the special cells on he recharged with this charger. Extra cells available @ 8 x AA pack £10.99 £1 P&P	Set B: 5 section 16ft long (11/4") mast set
2m 8ele crossed (boom 126"/13dBd)£99.95 4m 3ele (boom 45"/8.5dBd)£56.95 4m 5ele (boom 128"/11.5dBd)£69.95	4 x AA pack £5.99 £1 P&P 4 x AAA £6.25 £1 P&P. Rechargeable Alkaline. No memory effects. 1.5V cells. 3 x capacity of nicads.	£19.95 Del £10.00. (2 sets £35.00)
4m 5ele (boom 128"/11.5dBd) £69.95 6m 3ele (boom 72"/8.5dBd) £59.95 6m 5ele (boom 142"/11.5dBd) £79.95	COAX BARGAINS	2" x 1.5m length 2mm wall thickness
70cm 13ele (boom 76"/14.9dBd) £46.95 70cm 13ele crossed (boom 83"/14.9dBd) £79.95	RG-213 Mil spec x 100m. ONLY £69.95 P&P £10	2" x 2.5m length 2mm wall thickness£19.99 P&P £10 2" x 10ft collection only 2mm wall thickness£24.99
DELUXE Multi-stranded heavy duty flexweave wire. All parts replaceable. Stainless	RG-58 Mil spec x 100m.	2" x 12ft collection only 2mm wall thickness
GSRV steel and galvanised fittings. Full size	ONLY £35.00 P&P £10.00 COAX SWITCHES (P&P £4.50)	FIBRE GLASS POLES NR. WE CAN ONLY DELYNR UP TO 2.5m
ONLY \$42.95	2 way CX-201 (0-1GHz) SO239£18.95	14" Dia
Half size 51ft. Only £36.95 Carriage £6.50.	2 way CX-201 'N' (0-1GHz) 'N'£24.95 4 way CX-401 (0-500MHz) SO239£54.95 4 way CX-401 'N' (0-500MHz) 'N'£59.95	2" Dia
Choke Balun Inline balun for G5RV £24.95 P&P £3	NISSEI PWR/SWR METERS	Open wire
STANDARD G5RV Full size 102ft	RS-502 1.8-525MHz (200W)£79.95 P&P £5	METAL WORK & BITS
Half size 51ft	RS-102 1.8-150MHz (200W)	A simple to fit but very handy mast
Q-TEK INDUCTORS 80mtr inductors + wire to convert ½ size G5RV into full	RS-402 125-525MHz (200W)£59.95 P&P £5	pulley with rope guides to avoid tangling. (Fits up to 2" mast).
size. (Adds 8ft either end)£24.95 P&P £2.50 (a pair) Q-TEK 20-10M TRAP DIPOLE KIT	RS-3000 1.8-60MHz (3kW) Incls mod meter £79.95 P&P £5 RS-40 144/430MHz Pocket PWR/SWR£34.95 P&P £2	£8.95 + P&P £2.50
Complete kit (34 metres long) Ideal for any use (including M-3)£79.95 P&P £10.00	CAROLINA WINDOM	2" Mast base plate
BALUNS & TRAPS	CW-160 (160-10m)£120.00 P&P £8.50 CW-80 (80-10m)£95.95 P&P £8.50	9" Stand off
1.1 Balun£25.00 P&P £2 4.1 Balun£25.00 P&P £2	CW-80S Special (% size)£99.95 P&P £8.50 CW-40 (40-10m)£89.95 P&P £8.50	18" T&K Brackets£18.00 P&P £8 24" T&K Brackets£20.00 P&P £8
6.1 Balun	Wimdoms are % or end fedP&P £8.50	10mm fixing bolts£1.40 each U bolts (1½" or 2")£1.20 each
80 mtrs Traps	INTERFERENCE STOP IT Rectangular snap-fixing ferrite cores suitable	8 nut universal clamp (2" - 2")£5.95 2" - 2" cross over plate£10.95
15 mtrs Traps (a pair) £25.00 P&P £4 20 mtrs Traps (a pair) £25.00 P&P £4	for :- Radio coax/TV/mains/telephone/PC & data cables. Plastic teeth prevent it from	3-way guy ring£3.95 4-way guy ring£4.95
CUSHCRAFT ANTENNA SALE	sliding on cable. Simply snap close onto cable and job is done!	2" mast sleeve
MA5V New vertical 10, 12, 15, 17, 20m 122946 £215.00 MA5B Mini beam 10, 12, 15, 17, 20m £34900 £299.95	Bulk purchase hence 2 for £7.95 (P&P £2.50)	Standard guy kits (with wire)
A3S 3 de beam 10, 15, 20m £49975 £49975 £4995 A4S 4 de beam (10-20m) £59975 £529.95	FERRITE RINGS	Ground fixing spikes (3 set)£18.00 P&P £6 30m pack nylon guy 4.4m/B/load 480kg£10.00 P&P £2 30m pack (3mm dia) winch wire£16.00 P&P £4
R-6000 Vertical 6, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20m	10 for £10.00 P&P £3.00 or 20 for £15.00 P&P £4.00	Self amalgamating tape (roll)£1.00 each
R&E Vertical (1410m) £409:05 £449:05 X-7 7 ele 10, 15, 20m £609:00 £599:95	20 for £13.00 P&P £4.00	Chimney lashing kit£12.99

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G-5500 Azimuth/elevation Practical Wireless, July 2002 .£535.00

Spare foram wind guard (M.C.) ...

£9.95 MFJ-7841

Morse reader

£84.95 21

THE VOLTAGE REGULATOR -Part 9

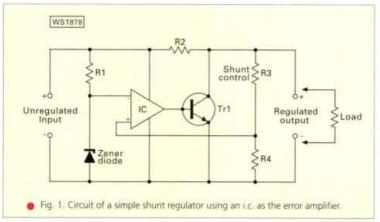
Gordon King G4VFV continues with his explanation of the voltage regulator by looking at the linear shuntmode version this month. n the May issue I looked at the series-mode linear voltage regulator and to follow on I'm starting this month with a look at the linear shunt-mode

version, before concluding with a examination of the switching-mode version. The operation of the linear shunt regulator is similar to that of its series-mode counterpart, except that the controlling device now appears in parallel, or in shunt, with the output load.

A fair idea of how shunt regulation is accomplished can be gleaned from the basic circuit in **Fig. 1**. The first thing to notice is that the control transistor Tr1 is connected right across the load, with the collector going to the positive side and the emitter to the negative side of the supply. Because the transistor is an *npn* device current from the input will flow from collector to emitter through resistor R2 when the base is biased positively with respect to the emitter

The bias for Tr1 base is obtained from the output of an opamp integrated circuit (i.c.), which functions as an error amplifier. As with the series-mode circuit, examined in Part 1, where a transistor error amplifier was shown, the zener diode in Fig. 1, provides a similar reference voltage for the i.c., via R1.

With Tr1 conducting, the supply current through R2 will consist of the current through Tr1



plus the operating current drawn by the load. Now, should the load demand increase, the potential at the junction of the divider R3/R4 would tend to decrease. This would be communicated at the required polarity to the positive input port of the i.c., thereby reducing the positive bias at Tr1 base and hence the proportion of Tr1 current flowing through R2.

Conversely, should the load demand decrease, the bias at Tr1 base would increase, thereby turning on a greater proportion of Tr1 current through R2. In other words, regulation is provided by the effective resistance of the control transistor changing in opposition to the requirements of the load, such that the current flowing through R2 remains constant. This means that the power dissipated by the control transistor increases as the power demanded by the load decreases.

Tight Control

The actual value of the regulated voltage across the load is geared to the zener reference voltage, the gain of the i.c. and to the potential at the junction of the divider R3/R4. A host of different combinations are therefore possible for a given regulated output voltage, but with any regulator of this nature the control action is 'tightest' when the feedback to the error amplifier has the closest match to the actual

> voltage across the load. In other words, any loss of power resulting from the resistance of an extended feedback circuit carrying a high load current would tend to impair the quality of the regulation.

An example of a switched regulator is shown in **Fig. 2**. This is interesting because current passes from the unregulated supply to the load through the series regulator transistor Tr2 as the result of the transistor being pulsed into conduction.

Square-Wave Switching

Transistors Tr3 and Tr4 constitute an emitter-coupled astable multivibrator which generates square-waves. These are fed to the base of Tr1 for switching this transistor between full conduction and non-conduction. Tr1 and Tr2 together form a Darlington Pair, referred to in Part 1.

The required load current and hence the stability of the output voltage are provided by the duration of the conduction of Tr1 and this is where transistors Tr5 and Tr6 come in. These two devices are arranged in the form a long-tailed pair' to serve as a reference and comparator.

The circuit works like this: a steady reference voltage is provided at Tr5 base by the zener diode which is fed from the output voltage through R7. A fraction of the output voltage is also applied to the base of Tr6 by way of the divider R10/ P1/R9, where potentiometer P1 acts as the output-voltage control. Any tendency for the output voltage to change due to a changing load requirement is reflected as a change in potential at the collector of Tr5, and hence at the base of Tr4

High Efficiency

The duration of the switching pulses is determined by the level of this potential, the circuit being engineered so that the duration automatically increases or decreases to match an increasing or decreasing load demand, thereby holding the output voltage steady. This sort of circuit boasts relatively high efficiency and is also capable of translating a relatively high source voltage to a lower regulated output voltage at quite substantial power.

The diode D1 is known as a 'catch diode' which has the job of 'taming' the back e.m.f. induced across inductor L1 as the result of

Looking At...

the switching action. Final smoothing is provided by the electrolytic capacitor C2.

Monolithic i.c. regulators capable of handling quite high power are now readily available and commonly found in commercial equipment. Such devices often include thermal shutdown, fold-back overload protection and short-circuit protection. Some of these incorporate a mere three ports, known as 'three-terminal devices' one common to both input and output, the second for the unregulated input and the third for the regulated output.

Well, that about takes care of it again for now. In the next instalment I am proposing to start looking at the transmission side of things, and with a bit of luck commence with a single-valve Morse transmitter which was part of my life way back in the Second World War!

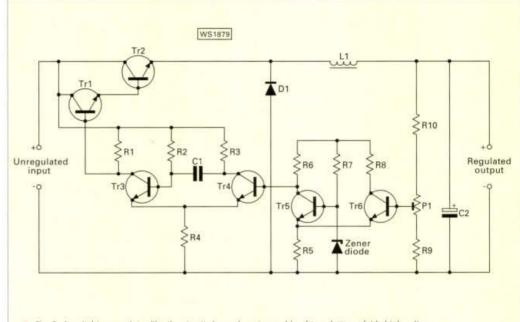


Fig. 2. A switching regulator like the circuit shown here is capable of translating a fairly high voltage unregulated input to a lower voltage regulated output at relatively high current and efficiency.



What you get...the Carolina Windom 40 shown on arrival at GW0VSW's home.

On The Air With The **Radio Works Caroli**

Although extremely busy in his work as a television cameraman and compiler of *PW*'s HF Highlights, Carl Mason GW0VSW has found time to enjoy using an interesting antenna. Here he shares his pleasing results.... any of us have to make do with simple antennas for our h.f. operating. There are many reasons for this, location, available space, planning restrictions or

cost to name just a few. Since obtaining my licence I

have used many wire antennas with varying degrees of success from my location here in South Wales. However, I always seem to end up using either a half or fullsize G5RV in an inverted configuration.

These antennas enable multiband operation and to date have allowed me to work over 200 countries using both s.s.b. and c.w. However, during severe storms last year my latest antenna was badly damaged and despite hasty repairs it needed to be replaced.

The temptation was to put up another G5RV. However, after discussions with various operators including *PW* reporter **Mike Baker G3SUK** my attention turned to the Windom



antenna. In particular those manufactured by **Jim Thompson W4THU** of Radio Works in the USA.

Jim's website at

www.radioworks.com contains a good deal of information and advice for prospective buyers of Radio Works products. All antennas are described in great detail including several Windoms, which are available in various lengths to cover all frequencies from 1.8 to 28MHz.

Not Critical

Configuration of the antenna is not critical and it can be installed as either a flat top, inverted-V, inverted-U or as a 'sloper'. A fixed length of coaxial cable forms a vertical radiator that connects between a Matching Unit and a 50Ω Line Isolator.

With the dipole and vertical section you get both horizontal and vertical polarisation which should work well for both local and DX contacts. As my main support was going to be a metal mast my concern was the vertical radiator. This is used on all models and should be kept well clear of anything conductive. If not, some detuning and reduction in antenna performance can be expected.

After much thought and several E-mails to Jim I finally decided to order the **Carolina Windom 40** from Waters & Stanton, the UK importer. This is the half-size version of the antenna and is optimised for the higher bands.

The version I ordered has twice set the world record for miles-per-watt which now stands at 4,300,000 miles (6,918,700km!) achieved using just 96µW (**microwatts**) and without the benefit of Digital Signal Processing! At just 66ft (20m approx.) in length and covering all bands from 7-28MHz this would fit comfortably in the space I had available.

The antenna arrived in a strong plastic bag, containing the antenna wire with insulators already connected to a matching unit, a line isolator and 10ft (3m) of 50Ω coaxial cable with PL259s at either end, two tie wraps, coaxial sealant and a manual. This manual gives full product information with specifications on all antennas made by Radio Works and other useful sections including safety and installation for your chosen antenna.

Easy To Assemble

The Carolina Windom is very easy to assemble and the only work required is to connect the coaxial cable between the matching unit and line isolator. The instructions then recommend that the antenna be weatherproofed.

The weatherproofing is achieved by sealing all holes where wires exit the matching unit, line isolator and the plugs at either end of the coaxial cable. Personally, I'm sure that the sealant supplied is more than adequate for the job but decided to use some that I had already opened a few weeks earlier. It's very important not to miss out this stage, as some components are not water-resistant and could fail quickly in our unpredictable weather!

While the sealant dried I removed my mast and checked it thoroughly for any signs of damage. After two years of very mixed weather here in South Wales the aluminium poles were in good condition and I only needed to replace a few rusty nuts and bolts.

The antenna was then attached to the top of the mast with an eyebolt, which allowed some movement. The vertical radiator, line isolator and coaxial cable were then cable-tied along the mast. Although this is not recommended, I felt this would help reduce the risk of damage in high winds. Something we seem to be getting more of here in the UK!

Once this was completed the mast was repositioned and tightly clamped back into the wall brackets giving a maximum

na Windom 40

height of approximately 32ft (10m approx.). The ends were then secured to a convenient tree and a neighbour's garage using nylon cord around the supplied insulators. The antenna was now erected in an inverted V configuration running in a north/south direction.

Coaxial Feed Line

The manual recommends that the coaxial feed line should be 45, 70 or 166ft (13.7, 21.3, and 50.6m) in length when you use an automatic antenna tuner (a.a.t.u). This is because the feed line forms part of the antenna's matching system and is reactive on all bands.

Because my coaxial cable had just been replaced with RG-213 and as it was just over 75ft (22.8m) long, I left it in place. My Icom IC-737A transceiver has an internal tuner fitted so it would be interesting to see if it would allow me to operate on all bands without resorting to a manual tuner (where the length would not be so critical).

On The Air

I'm pleased to say that the internal tuner was able to match the Windom on all bands. During the first week...band conditions were excellent and I was able to work many new countries especially on the higher frequencies.

The 24MHz band was particularly good and my logbook

Manufacturer's Specifications

Frequency Coverage: Gain: reports, Field evaluations and Antenna length: Polarisation: Feed line:

Matching method: Tuner: Power rating: Recommended Height: was quickly filled with stations like A41LZ (Oman) 54, VP5/W5AO (Turks & Caicos) 59, F6AUS/HI9 (Dominican Republic) 58 and Bob AP2JZB in Karachi who gave me 57. (The best report I've ever had from Pakistan!). On the key followed 9K2HN (Kuwait) 589, A45XR (Oman) 579, D44CF (Cape Verde) 569 and FR5FD (Reunion) 569.

Interested to see how well it would perform using QRP power levels, I connected up my QRP Plus and with 5W of c.w. managed to work 76 countries on 7MHz during a weekend contest. Best DX included 8P9Z (Barbados), 6Y4A (Jamaica) and HC8N (Galapagos Islands) who, incidentally, was working an enormous pile-up at the time.

The fact that the antenna was inverted and the feeder connected to the mast did not appear to effect its efficiency.

Very Pleased

Having used antenna now for several months, I must say that so far, I'm very pleased with it. It was quick to install and the DX performance has been very good on all bands except 14MHz where both sent and received signal strengths are down on the halfsize G5RV. Signals on the 21/24/28MHz bands are particularly strong and received reports using both s.s.b. and c.w. are better than those received on the G5RV.

The ability to install the

As much as 10dBd (Based on user

RG-8X (Recommended) 50Ω coaxial

Dedicated Matching Unit and Tuner

7-28MHz

66ft (20m)

cable

1.5kW

>30ft (10m)

product reviews)

Vertical and horizontal

Needed on all bands



 Weatherproofing the matching unit prior to final assembly of the antenna (see text).



 The mast - on the side of Carl's home - which was used in conjunction with the Carolina Windom (see text).

antenna in various configurations should help those with restricted space. With the ability to operate on seven bands the Carolina Windom 40 should provide you with many DX contacts in the right conditions. It may just be the antenna you are looking for! *PW*



 Carl was delighted and commented: "The best report I've ever had from Pakistan" to contact AP2-JZB and receive his QSL card (see text).

Product

Review

The Radio Works Carolina Windom 40 h.f. antenna.

Waters & Stanton

Contact

Tel: (01702) 206835

Pros & Cons

Pros: I'm very pleased with it. It was quick to install and the DX performance has been very good on all bands except 14MHz. Signals on the 21/24/28MHz bands are particularly strong and received reports using both s.s.b. and c.w. are better than those received on the G5RV

Cons: On 14MHz both sent and received signal strengths were down on the half-size G5RV.

Price E94.95 plus P&P

Summary

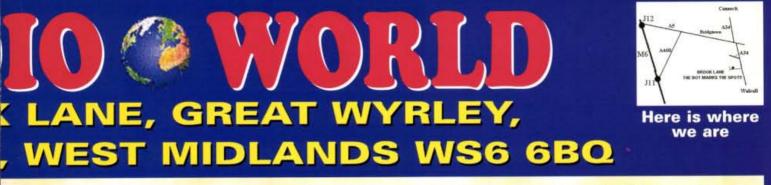
The ability to install the antenna in various configurations should help those with restricted space. With the ability to operate on seven bands the Carolina Windom 40 should provide you with many DX contacts in the right conditions.

Supplier

Carl bought his Radio Works Carolina Windom 40 from Waters & Stanton PLC, 22 Main Road, Hockley, Essex SS5 4Q5. Tel: (01702) 206835/204965, FAX: (01702) 205843. Please check on latest availability of the product, and cost post and packing.

Practical Wireless, July 2002





Tel sales & service: 01922 414796 Fax: 01922 417829

	U	SED EQ						
MAKE	MODEL	DESCRIPTION	ICOM	T-7E	2/70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER170	ST3 HEADPHO		DELUXE HEADPHONES
ADI	AR-146	2m FM 50W MOBILE f130	ICOM		2/70CM 6M HANDY TRANSCEIVER	SYNCRON		20 AMP POWER SUPPLY660
AKD	4001	4m TRANSCEIVER	ICOM	UT-84	TONE SQUELCH UNIT	TAGRA		22AMP POWER SUPPLY 570 SCOUT + MODULES 550
AKD	6001	6m FM TRANSCEIVER £135	ICOM	IC-2SET IC-R71E	2M HANDY	TENTEC	DSP-9+	SCOUT + MODULES
ALINCO ALINCO	DJ-580E DJ-G1	2/70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER	JRC ICOM	JST-245 DSP	HF 50MHz 1500w AC BASE	TOKYO HY-PO		HL-30V 2M and 25W AMPLIFIER
ALINCO	DJ-G5EY	DUAL BAND HANDY (199	200		TRANSCEIVER	TOKYO HY-PO	WER	HL-37V LINEAR AMPLIFIER
ALINCO	DJ-X1	RECEIVER	JRC	NRD-535	HF RECEIVER	TONNA	7000E	TERMINAL£130
ALINCO	DJ-X10	WIDE BAND RECEIVER	KANTRONICS	KAM PLUS	TNC	TRIO		RECEIVER + CONVERTER
ALINCO	DR-140	2M MOBILE TRANSCEIVER	KENWOOD		FREQUENCY CONTROLLER	TRIO		2M ALL MODE TRANSCEIVER 4250
ALINCO	DR-150E	2M 50W MOBILE TRANSCEIVER	KENWOOD		10A POWER SUPPLY FITS TR-9136 ETC	TRIO		2M MOBILE MULITMODE TRANSCEIVER
ALINCO	DR-M06	6M FM TRANSCEIVER	KENWOOD KENWOOD	PS-430 PS-50	POWER SUPPLY	TRIO		DUAL BAND BASE TRANSCEIVER
ALINCO	DR-M065X EDX-1	6M 10Watt MOBILE TRANSCEIVER	KENWOOD		RECEIVER 1499	WELZ		200W MOBILE MATCHING NETWORK \$50
AOR	AR-1500	HANDY SCANNER 0-1500M /72	KENWOOD		LOUDSPEAKER	WELZ		SWR & POWER METER
AOR	AR-3000	WIDE RECEIVER£350	KENWOOD	SW-2000	SWR METER. £60	YAESU		1.2KW ATU WITH 4 WAY SWITCHING
AOR	AR-3000A	WIDE RECEIVER	KENWOOD		2M HANDY TRANSCEIVER89			UNIT
AOR	AR-3030	HF / VHF RECEIVER Inc converter VHF	KENWOOD	TH-25E	HANDY TRANSCEIVER	VAESU		AUTO ANTENNA TUNER FOR 847/FT100175
AOR	AR-3030	HF RECEIVER £399 TOP RECEIVER £550	KENWOOD	TH-47E	HANDY TRANSCEIVER	YAESU		ATU 500W
AOR	AR-7030	TOP RECEIVER	KENWOOD		2/70 HANDY TRANSCEIVER	YAESU YAESU		POWER SUPPLY
AOR	AR-7030+	HF RECEIVER (With AM Filter, Optical Encoder)	KENWOOD		HANDY TRANSCEIVER	YAESU		BEAVY DUTY POWER SUPPLY
AOR	AR-8000	Optical Eucoder)	KENWOOD		HF LINEAR AMP IKW (AS NEW!)6899	YAESU		HF RECEIVER
AOR	AR-8200 mkl	WIDE BAND RECEIVER	KENWOOD		2M MOBILE TRANSCEIVER	YAESU	FRG-7700	HF RECEIVER
AZDEN	PCS-4000	2M TRANSCEIVER	KENWOOD		2M MOBILE TRANSCEIVER	YAESU		RECEIVER INCLUDES CONVERTER £399
BNOS	AMPLIFIER	432-10-50 70CM 50Watt099	KENWOOD	TM-251E	MOBILE TRANSCEIVER£140	YAESU		ATU MINTI
CAPLO	SPL-3000	ANTENNA TUNING UNIT	KENWOOD		2m MULTI-MODE MOBILE	YAESU	FRV-7700	UHF CONVERTER MINT:
DAIWA	CNW-419	ATU€190			TRANSCEIVER6400	VAESU		200W DSP HF TRANSCEIVER
DAIWA	CNW-518	IKW AUTO ATUE199	KENWOOD	TM-455E	70CM MULTIMODE MOBILE TRANSCEIVER5495	YAESU		HF BASE DSP TRANSCEIVER (Late serial no)
DAIWA	NS-660P CN-540	SWR &PWR MTR	KENWOOD	TM-733	TRANSCEIVER5495 2/70 MOBILE TRANSCEIVER5225	YAESU		BASE TRANSCEIVER £1,200
DAIWA DAIWA	CN-540 CN-630	SWR &PWR MTR	KENWOOD		2M MULTIMODE TRANSCEIVER	YAESU		HF TRANSCEIVER inc FM
DATONG	FL3	FILTER	KENWOOD	TR-851E	70CM MULTIMODE MOBILE	YAESU	FT-225RD	2M BASE MULTIMODE CLASSIC!
DATONG	FL-2	FILTER			TRANSCEIVER	YAESU	FT-23R	HANDY TRANSCEIVER
DRAKE	MN7 ATU	300 WATT INPUT	KENWOOD		HF SOLID STATE MOBILE	YAESU		MOBILE TRANSCEIVER
DRAKE	R7	HF RECEIVER	KENWOOD	TS-4505	HF TRANSCEIVER	VAESU		2M ALL MODE TRANSCEIVER
DRAKE	R-SE	HF RECEIVER	KENWOOD	TS-450SAT	HF BUILT IN ATU EXCELLENT TRANSCEIVER	VAESU		TRANSCEIVER
DRAKE	SW-2 SW-8	HF RECEIVER	KENWOOD	TS-530SP	HF MAINS 100Watt TRANSCEIVER	YAESU		2M HANDY TRANSCEIVER
DRAKE DRESSLER	5W-8 D200	2M MAINS AMPLIFIER 400Watt	KENWOOD		HF 6M MOBILE/BASE TRANSCEIVER	YAESU		HANDY TRANSCEIVER
FAIRHAVEN	RD-500	WIDE BAND RECEIVER£575	KENWOOD		HF 6M Inc ATU	YAESU		2/70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER
ICOM	AT-150		KENWOOD	TS-711E	SM BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER	YAESU		26-50MHz 100w BASE SATATION
ICOM	AT-500	AUTO ATU	KENWOOD	TS-790E	270CM BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER			TRANSCEIVER
ICOM	IC-2000H	2/79 MOBILE TRANSCEIVER	KENWOOD	TS-790E	2m / 70cm MULTIMODE BASE	VAESU		6M MULTIMODE MOBILE
ICOM	IC-2100H	2M MOBILE TRANSCEIVER	KENNOOD	TRAILE	TRANSCEIVER	YAESU		TRANSCEIVER
1COM	IC-251	2m MULTIMODE TRANSCEIVER	KENWOOD	TS-811E	79cms MULTIMODE BASE TRANSCEIVERE399	TALAU.		TRANSCEIVER
ICOM ICOM	IC-275E IC-275H	25W TRANSCEIVER	KENWOOD	TS-8305	HF TRANSCEIVER6325	YAESU		6M PORTABLE
ICOM	IC-290H	2M MULTIMODE NOBILE	KENWOOD	TS-850SAT	HF TRANSCEIVER MINTI	YAESU	FT-726R	2 / 70 / HF TRANSCEIVER
		TRANSCEIVER	KENWOOD	TS-870SAT	HF/DSP-IF-100W BUILT IN ATU	YAESU	FT-726R	2 / 70 / 6m TRANSCEIVER
ICOM	IC-2KL	AUTOMATIC LINEAR AMPLIFIER + PSU £999			TRANSCEIVER£999	YAESU		70CM MOBILE TRANSCEIVER
ICOM.	1C-3230H	2-70CM MOBILE TRANSCEIVER	KENWOOD	TS-950SD	HF/ 150W DSP BASE TRANSCEIVER	YAESU		2/70/W23CM TRANSCEIVER
ICOM	1C-471E	70CM BASE MULITMODE	KENWOOD	TSB-2000	LATEST KENWOOD - COMPUTER	VAESU		2m / 70cm TRANSCEIVER
	-	TRANSCEIVER	KENWOOD	NED IN	CONTROLED	YAESU YAESU		2m / 70cm / 6m TRANSCEIVER0790 70cm MOBILE TRANSCEIVER0160
ICOM	1C-490E	70cms MULTIMODE MOBILE TRANSCEIVER	KENWOOD	VFO-120 VFO-180	EXTERNAL VFO	YAESU		HF TRANSCEIVER
ICOM	IC-728	HF TRANSCEIVER	KENWOOD	VS-1	VOICE SYTHESISER	YAESU	FT-747GX	TRANSCEIVER
ICOM	IC-728 IC-730	HF TRANSCEIVER MINT! 6400	KENWOOD	VS-2	VOICE SYTHESISER	YAESU	FT-757GXMKD	TRANSCEIVER MINT:
ICOM	10-735	HF TRANSCEIVER	KENWOOD	YG-455CN-1	270Hz CW CRYSTAL FILTER	YAESU	FT-757MKIGX	HF TRANSCEIVER
ICOM	IC-737	HF BASE BUILT IN ATU 100W	KENWOOD	YK-88A-1	AM FILTER	YAESU		HF BASE 100watt built-in ATU
ICOM	4C-737	HF inc ATU BASE STATION	KENWOOD	YK-88C-1	500Hz CW NARROW FILTER	YAESU		INCLUDES FM MINTI
	C200225	TRANSCEIVER£575	KENWOOD	YK-88CN1	270Hz CW FILTER 8.83MHz IF 640	YAESU	FT-790R	79CM MULTIMODE MOBILE TRANSCEIVER
ICOM	IC-746			YK-88S-1 YK-88SN	2.4KHz SSB NARROW FILTER 8.83MHz IF .640 L8K SSB FILTER (TS-440 /R5000)640	YAESU	FT-7B	TRANSCEIVER
COLUMN R.		TRANSCEIVER	E-STATESICATES			AREGU		
ICOM	1C-756	HF / 6m All Band Transceiver				YAESU	FT-80C	0-30MHz COMMERCIAL TRANSCEIVER _E375
ICOM	IC-756PRO	HF / 6m All Band Transceiver	KENWOOD	YK-885N-1 PS-430	L&KHz SSB NARROW FILTER 8.83MHz IF £40 POWER SUPPLY	YAESU YAESU	FT-80C FT-8100	6-30MHz COMMERCIAL TRANSCEIVER 1375 2/70cm MOBILE TRANSCEIVER 1246
ICOM ICOM	IC-756PRO IC-765	HF / 6m All Band Transceiver		YK-88SN-1 PS-430	L8KHz SSB NARROW FILTER 8.83MHz IF.540			
ICOM	IC-756PRO	HF / 6m All Band Transceiver	KENWOOD KENWOOD	YK-88SN-1 PS-430	L8KHz SSB NARROW FILTER 8.83MHz IF.640 POWER SUPPLY	YAESU	FT-8100 FT-811E FT-847	2/70cm MOBILE TRANSCEIVER
ICOM ICOM	IC-756PRO IC-765	HF / 6nt All Band Transcriver	KENWOOD KENWOOD LINEAR AMP LOWE LOWE	YK-885N-1 PS-430 CHALLENGEJ HF-150 HF-250	LSKH2 SSB NARROW FILTER & B3MH2 IF .540 POWER SUPPLY	YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU	FT-8100 FT-811E FT-847 FT-900	2/70cm MOBILE TRANSCEIVER
ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM	IC-756PRO IC-765 IC-775DSP IC-820 IC-821H	HF / 6m All Band Transcriver £999 ICOM TRANSCEIVER £1,699 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER £000 HF 200W BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER TRANSCEIVER £1,499 2-70CM BASE STATION S9Watt £599 VHF / UHF MULTIMODE TRANSCEIVER.6699 2500	KENWOOD KENWOOD LINEAR AMP LOWE LOWE MCL	YK-88SN-1 PS-430 CHALLENGE3 HF-150 HF-250 MCL1100	L3KH2 SSB NARROW FILTER \$33MH2 IF 540 POWER SUPPLY	YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU	FT-8100 FT-811E FT-847 FT-900 FT-902DM	2/70cm MOBILE TRANSCEIVER C24 70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER C9 HW / 2 / 6 / 70cm BASE TRANSCEIVER C99 HF TRANSCEIVER C555 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER E40
ICOM ICOM ICOM	IC-756PRO IC-765 IC-775DSP IC-820	HF / 6m All Band Transcriver £999 ICOM TRANSCEIVER £1,699 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER £000 HF 200W BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER TRANSCEIVER £1,499 2-70CM BASE STATION 50Watt £599 VIHF / UEH WULTMODE TRANSCEIVER.5699 270 CM BASE TRANSCEIVER +	KENWOOD KENWOOD LINEAR AMP LOWE LOWE MCL MFJ	YK-885N-1 PS-430 CHALLENGE3 HF-150 HF-250 MCL1100 MFJ-414	LSKH2 SSB NARROW FILTER & BMH2 IF .540 POWER SUPPLY C120 UL CHALLENGER AMPLIFIER II 24WE1400 SW RECEIVER C150 INCLUDES REMOTE CONTROL 500 EASY READER 575 MORSE CODE TRAINER 120	YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU	FT-8100 FT-811E FT-847 FT-900 FT-902DM FT-920AF	270cm MOBILE TRANSCEIVER CP4 70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER P4 111/21 /6 /70cm BASE TRANSCEIVER P50 HF TRANSCEIVER P50 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER F40 HF MA BASE WITH D5P C59
ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM	IC-756PRO IC-765 IC-775DSP IC-820 IC-821H IC-910	HF / 6m All Band Transcriver E999 ICOM TRANSCEIVER €1,699 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER £000 HF 200W BASE STATION £000 TRANSCEIVER €1,499 2-70CM BASE STATION S0Watt £599 VHF / LHF MULTIMODE TRANSCEIVER.6699 270 CM BASE TRANSCEIVER ± 23CM UNIT .€1,100	KENWOOD KENWOOD LINEAR AMP LOWE LOWE MCL MFJ MFJ	YK-888N-1 PS-430 CHALLENGE3 HF-150 HF-250 MCL1100 MFJ-414 SET-UP	LSKH2 SSB NARROW FILTER & BMH2 IF .540 POWER SUPPLY	YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU	FT-8100 FT-811E FT-847 FT-900 FT-902DM FT-920AF FT-980	270cm MOBILE TRANSCEIVER C24 70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER C99 HF TRANSCEIVER C99 HF TRANSCEIVER C55 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER C400 HF/6M BASE WITH DSP B99 HF TRANSCEIVER C400
ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM	IC-756PRO IC-765 IC-775DSP IC-820 IC-821H IC-910 IC-R2	HF / 6m All Band Transeriver £999 ICOM TRANSCEIVER £1,609 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER £1,609 HF 200W BASE STATION £1,409 2-70CM BASE STATION S0Watt £599 VIH / UHF MULTIMODE TRANSCEIVER, £699 270C M BASE STATION S0Watt 270C M DASE STATION S0Watt £1,409 270C M DASE TRANSCEIVER + 22CM UNIT 270C M DASE TRANSCEIVER + £1,106 HANDY SCANNER £99	KENWOOD KENWOOD LINEAR AMP LOWE LOWE MCL MFJ MFJ MICROSET	YK-888N-1 PS-430 CHALLENGEJ HF-150 HF-250 MCL1100 MFJ-414 SET-UP PT-135	LSKH2 SSB NARROW FILTER & SMMH2 IF £40 POWER SUPPLY C120 UI CHALLENGER AMPLIFTER II 2M. E1,400 SW RECEIVER £1,400 SW RECEIVER £1,00 EASY READER £1,50 EASY READER £1,50 971-9015-4114 PORTABLE 21MH2 £299 POWER SUPPLY £80	YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU	FT-8100 FT-811E FT-847 FT-900 FT-902DM FT-920AF FT-980 FT-990AC	2/70cm MOBILE TRANSCEIVER C24 70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER C90 HF/2/6/70cm BASE TRANSCEIVER C99 HF TRANSCEIVER C55 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER C40 HF/6M BASE WITH DSP C89 HF TRANSCEIVER C40 HF/6M BASE UTH DSP C89 HF TRANSCEIVER C40
ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM	IC-756PRO IC-765 IC-775DSP IC-820 IC-821H IC-910 IC-R2 IC-R3	HF / 6m All Band Transcriver £999 ICOM TRANSCEIVER £1,699 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER £1,690 HF 200W BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER TRANSCEIVER £1,499 2-70CM BASE STATION 50Watt £599 2170 CM BASE STATION 50Watt £599 2170 CM BASE STATION 50Watt £599 2170 CM BASE TRANSCEIVER 4 2300M UNIT 230CM UNIT £1,100 HANDY SCANNER £99 SCANNER + TV £259	KENWOOD KENWOOD LINEAR AMP LOWE LOWE MCL MEJ MEJ MICROSET MICROWAVE	YK-888N-1 PS-430 CHALLENGEI HF-150 HF-250 MCL1100 MFJ-414 SET-UP PT-135 MODULES	LSKH2 SSB NARROW FILTER & SMH2 IF .540 POWER SUPPLY	YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU	FT-8100 FT-811E FT-847 FT-900 FT-902DM FT-920AF FT-980	270cm MOBILE TRANSCEIVER CP 70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER CP 111/216/70cm BASE TRANSCEIVER C99 HF TRANSCEIVER C59 HF TRANSCEIVER C59 HF TRANSCEIVER C40 HF MASE WITH DSP C59 HF TRANSCEIVER C49 HF BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER C49 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER C45
ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM	IC-756PRO IC-765 IC-775DSP IC-820 IC-821H IC-910 IC-82 IC-82 IC-83 IC-83 IC-87000	HF / 6m All Band Transcriver	KENWOOD KENWOOD LINEAR AMP LOWE LOWE MCL MFJ MFJ MICROSET	YK-888N-1 PS-430 CHALLENGEJ HF-150 HF-250 MCL1100 MFJ-414 SET-UP PT-135	LSKH2 SSB NARROW FILTER & BMH2 IF .540 POWER SUPPLY	YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU	FT-8100 FT-811E FT-847 FT-900 FT-902DM FT-920AF FT-980 FT-980 FT-990AC FT-0NE	270cm MOBILE TRANSCEIVER C24 70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER E99 HV7 21 67 70cm BASE TRANSCEIVER E99 HF TRANSCEIVER E59 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER E40 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER E40 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER E40 HF BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER E75 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER E75 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER E75 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER E75 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER E66
ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM	IC-756PRO IC-765 IC-775DSP IC-820 IC-821H IC-910 IC-R2 IC-R3	HF / 6m All Band Transcriver	KENWOOD KENWOOD LINEAR AMP LOWE MCL MFJ MFCROSET MICROSET MICROWAVE 1 PACCOM	YK-888N-1 PS-430 CHALLENGE3 HF-150 MCL1100 MFJ-414 SET-UP PT-135 MODULES TINY 11	LSKH2 SSB NARROW FILTER & BMH2 IF .540 POWER SUPPLY C120 UL CHALLENCER AMPLIFIER II 24W .E1400 SW RECEIVER CONTROL E300 EASY READER 155 MORSE CODE TRAINER 1120 971-9015-4114 FORTABLE 21MH2 1299 POWER SUPPLY 580	YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU	FT-8100 FT-811E FT-847 FT-902DM FT-902DM FT-902DM FT-980 FT-980 FT-980 FT-980 FT-980 FT-901	270cm MOBILE TRANSCEIVER C47 70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER C47 70CM BANDY TRANSCEIVER C47 FINANSCEIVER C45 FINANSVERTER Inc 2m Mod C46 FIO UNIT C47 FINANSVERTER Inc 2m Mod Filters FILTER FILT
ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM	IC-756PRO IC-765 IC-775DSP IC-820 IC-821H IC-910 IC-82 IC-83 IC-83 IC-87000 IC-872	HF / 6m All Band Transeriver	KENWOOD KENWOOD LINEAR AMP LOWE LOWE MEJ MEJ MEJ MICROSET MICROSET PACCOM PACCOM	YK-88SN-1 PS-430 CHALLENGEJ HF-150 HF-250 MCL1100 MFJ-414 SET-UP PT-135 MODULES TINY 11 TINY 11 TINY 320	LSKH2 SSB NARROW FILTER & BMH2 IF .640 POWER SUPPLY C120 II CHALLENCER AMPLIFIER II 24W .61400 SW RECEIVER CONTROL 6150 INCLUDES REMOTE CONTROL 6100 EASY READER 6150 MORSE CODE TRAINER 6120 971-9015-4114 FORTABLE 21MH2 6299 POWER SUPPLY 6100 POWE	YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU	FT-8100 FT-811E FT-847 FT-900 FT-902DM FT-902DM FT-920AF FT-980 FT-980 FT-990AC FT-0NE FT-901 FV-901 FV-707 SP-8 VFO-102	270cm MOBILE TRANSCEIVER C24 70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER C4 70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER C59 HF 72 (-6 / 70cm BASE TRANSCEIVER 59 HF TRANSCEIVER 540 HF ANSK TRANSCEIVER 540 HF TRANSCEIVER 540 HF TRANSCEIVER 540 HF TRANSCEIVER 545 TRANSVERTER Inc 2m Mod 516 VF0 UNIT 59 LOUDSPEAKER Including Audio Filters 510 MINT CONDITION: 019
ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM	IC-756PRO IC-765 IC-775DSP IC-820 IC-821H IC-910 IC-82 IC-83 IC-87000 IC-872 IC-875	HF / 6m All Band Transeriver	SENWOOD KENWOOD LINEAR AMP LOWE MCL MFJ MICROSET MICROSET MICROWAVE I PACCOM PACCOM PLESSEY QM 70	YK-88SN-1 PS-430 CHALLENGE3 HF-150 HF-250 MC1.100 MF3-414 SET-UP PT-135 MODULES TINY 11 TNC-320 PR-2250	LSKHE SSB NARROW FILTER & SMHE IF 4.00 POWER SUPPLY C120 II CHALLENGER AMPLIFIER II 2.W. EL400 SW RECEIVER EIGHT CONTROL 500 EASY READER 775 MORSE CODE TRAINER 512 971-9015-4114 PORTABLE 21MH2 529 POWER SUPPLY 580 28/144 TRANSVERTER 28/144 5125 TNC 99 TNC 99 HF RECEIVER BEST QUALITY CLASSIC: 51,200 20/144 TRANSVERTER 100	YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU	FT-8100 FT-811E FT-847 FT-900 FT-902DM FT-920AF FT-980 FT-990AC FT-980 FT-901 FT-901 FTV-901 FV-707 SP-8 VFO-102 VR-5000	270cm MOBILE TRANSCEIVER C24 70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER E9 HF 72 16 / 70cm BASE TRANSCEIVER E99 HF TRANSCEIVER E40 HF/AM BASE WITH DSP B89 HF TRANSCEIVER E40 HF BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER E40 HF BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER E75 HF BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER E76 HF BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER E76 HF BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER E76 UNIT E00 WINT CONDITION: E10 MINT CONDITION: E10 TOP RANGE SCANSER RECEIVER E59
ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM	IC-756PRO IC-766 IC-75DSP IC-820 IC-820 IC-820 IC-82 IC-83 IC-83 IC-83 IC-87000 IC-872 IC-875 IC-881E IC-758IE IC-758IE IC-758E IC-758E IC-758E	HF / 6m All Band Transcriver £999 ICOM TRANSCEIVER £1,609 HF RASE TRANSCEIVER £1,609 HF 206W BASE STATION £599 2.70CM BASE STATION 50Watt £599 2.70CM BASE STATION 50Watt £599 2.70CM BASE STATION 50Watt £1,609 PLF / Left MULTIMODE TRANSCEIVER.4699 270 CM BASE TRANSCEIVER + 23CM UNIT £1,106 HANDY SCANNER £99 SCANNER + TV £299 RECEIVER MINTI CONDITION £550 HF / 6m RECEIVER £399 HF / 6m RECEIVER £399 HF / 6m RANSCEIVER £399 HF / 6m RANSCEIVER £399 HANDY TRANSCEIVER £175 HANDY TRANSCEIVER £175 HANDY TRANSCEIVER £175	SENWOOD KENWOOD LINEAR AMP LOWE MCL MFJ MICROSET MICROSET MICROSET MICROWAVE 1 PACCOM PLESSEY QM 70 RACAL	YK-88SN-1 PS-430 CHALLENGED HF-150 HF-250 MCL1106 MFJ-414 SET-UP PF-135 MODULES TINY 11 TNC-320 PR-2250 RACAL 1792	L8KHz SSB NARROW FILTER & & MHz IF .40 POWER SUPPLY £120 UL CHALLENGER AMPLIFIER II 24W	YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU	FT-8100 FT-811E FT-847 FT-900 FT-902DM FT-920AF FT-980 FT-990AC FT-0NE FT-990 FT-991 FT-901 FT-901 FT-901 FT-901 FT-901 FT-901 FT-901 FT-901 FT-901 FT-901 FT-901 FT-901 FT-901 FT-901 FT-901 FT-900 FT-90 FT-900 FT	270cm MOBILE TRANSCEIVER C4 70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER C4 70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER E59 HF TRANSCEIVER E59 HF TRANSCEIVER E59 HF TRANSCEIVER E40 HF MASSE WITH DSP C49 HF TRANSCEIVER E40 HF BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER E40 HF BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER E40 HF BASE HF BASE TRANSCEIVER E40 HF BASE HF
ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM	IC-756PRO IC-765 IC-775DSP IC-820 IC-820 IC-821H IC-900 IC-82 IC-83 IC-87000 IC-872 IC-875 IC-875 IC-875 IC-875 IC-758 IC-758 IC-758 IC-758 IC-758 IC-758 IC-758 IC-758 IC-758 IC-765 IC-765 IC-765 IC-765 IC-765 IC-765 IC-775 IC-765 IC-775 IC-765 IC-775 IC-765 IC-775 IC-765 IC-775 IC-765 IC-775 IC-765 IC-775 IC-765 IC-765 IC-775 IC-765 IC-775 IC-765 IC-765 IC-775 IC-765 IC-765 IC-775 IC-765 IC-775 IC	HF / 6m AB Band Transcriver	SENWOOD KENWOOD LINEAR AMP LOWE MCL MFJ MICROWAVE J PACCOM PACCOM PACCOM PLESSEY QM 70 RACAL REALISTIC	YK-88SN-1 PS-430 CHALLENGE3 HF-150 HF-250 MCL1100 MFJ-414 SET-UP PF-135 MGDULES TINY 11 TNC-320 PR-2250 RACAL 1792 PRO-2037	L8KHz SSB NARROW FILTER & 83MHz IF .40 POWER SUPPLY £120 UL CHALLENGER ANPLIFIER II 24W£1400 SW RECEIVER £150 INCLUDES REMOTE CONTROL £300 EASY READER £75 MORSE CODE TRAINER £120 971-9015-4114 PORTABLE 21MHz £199 POWER SUPPLY £80 20144 TRANSVERTER 28/144 £125 TNC £190 HF RECEIVER BEST QUALITY £100 28/144 TRANSVERTER £100	YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU	FT-8106 FT-811E FT-900 FT-900 FT-902DM FT-92DM FT-980 FT-980 FT-980 FT-980 FT-990AC FT-901 FT-970 FT-901 FV-707 SP-8 SP-8 VFO-102 VFO-102 VK-580 VX-58 XX-114SN	270em MOBILE TRANSCEIVER. [24] 70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER. [59] HF 72 (5 / 70cm BASE TRANSCEIVER. 299] HF TRANSCEIVER. [55] HF BASE TRANSCEIVER. [50] HF MASE TRANSCEIVER. [50] HF TRANSCEIVER. [54] HF BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER. [55] HF BASE TRANSCEIVER. [55] UDUDSPEAKER Including Audio Filters. [10] MINT CONDITION. [19] TOP RANGE SCANSER RECEIVER. [50] 2 / 70 / 6 HANDIE 5W. [22]
ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM	IC-756PRO IC-766 IC-7505P IC-820 IC-820 IC-820 IC-820 IC-820 IC-820 IC-820 IC-820 IC-820 IC-820 IC-820 IC-875 IC-875 IC-875 IC-781E IC-751E IC-751E IC-751E IC-820	HF / 6m All Band Transeriver	SENWOOD KENWOOD LINEAR AMP LOWE LOWE MCL MFJ MICROSET MICROSET MICROSET MICROWAYE : PACCOM PLESSEY QM 70 RACAL REALISTIC REALISTIC	YK-88SN-1 PS-430 CHALLENGEB HF-150 HF-250 MCL1100 MEJ-414 SET-UP PF-135 MODULES TINY 11 TNC-320 PR-2250 RACAL 1792 PRO-394	LSKH2 SSB NARROW FILTER & MMH2 IF £40 POWER SUPPLY C120 UI CHALLENGER AMPLIFTER II 2&W. EL1400 SW RECEIVER E150 INCLUDES REMOTE CONTROL E300 EASY READER C157 MORSE CODE TRAINER C120 971-9015-4114 PORTABLE 21MH2 C129 POWER SUPPLY S80 28/144 TRANSVERTER 28/144 F125 TNC G90 HF RECEIVER BEST QUALITY CLASSIC CLASSICE C100 HF RECEIVER BEST QUALITY CLASSIC S0/144 TRANSVERTER C100 HF RECEIVER BASE E99 IF RECEIVER S91 ULASSIC C190 HF RECEIVER S00 SU144 TRANSVERTER C100 HF RECEIVER E99 SCANNER BASE E99 HF RECEIVER S09	YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU	FT-8106 FT-811E FT-847 FT-900 FT-902DM FT-920AF FT-980 FT-990AC FT-900AC FT-901 FT-901 FV-707 SP-8 FT-901 FV-707 SP-8 VFO-102 VR-5090 VX-58 XF-114SN XO-100	270em MOBILE TRANSCEIVER. [247 70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER. [707 HIV 72 16 / 706m BASE TRANSCEIVER. [259] HF TRANSCEIVER. [259] HF TRANSCEIVER. [250] HF BASE TRANSCEIVER. [260] HF BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER. [277] HF BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER. [276] HF BASE TRANSCEIVER. [276] HF BASE TRANSCEIVER. [276] HF BASE TRANSCEIVER. [276] HF BASE TRANSCEIVER. [276] STOP RANGE SCANNER RECEIVER. [590] 2 / 70 / 6 HANDIE SW. [222] KHT SSB FILTER. [266] SCOPE VERY RARE! [276]
ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM ICOM	IC-756PRO IC-766 IC-7505P IC-820 IC-820 IC-820 IC-82 IC-83 IC-83 IC-87 IC-83 IC-87 IC-87 IC-875 IC-875 IC-85 IC-85 IC-85 IC-954 IC-9554 IC-95554 IC-955554 IC-95554 IC-95554 IC-95554 IC-955554 IC-95554 IC-955555	HF / 6m All Band Transeriver £999 ICOM TRANSCEIVER £1,699 HF RASE TRANSCEIVER £1,690 HF RASE TRANSCEIVER £1,690 70CM BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER 270CM BASE STATION 50Watt £590 VHF / LHF MULTIMODE TRANSCEIVER.6699 270 CM BASE TRANSCEIVER + 23CM UNIT £1,100 HANDY SCANNER £99 SCANNER + TV £299 RECEIVER MINTI CONDITION £550 NECEIVER £375 QUAD BAND HANDY 2m/m/25cm/70cm.£259 HANDY TRANSCEIVER HANDY TRANSCEIVER £475 QUAD BAND HANDY 2m/m/25cm/70cm.£550 £399 HF / 6m RECEIVER £475 QUAD BAND HANDY 2m/m/25cm/70cm.£250 £475 QUAD BAND HANDY 2m/m/25cm/70cm.£199 £000 COMPUTER SCANNER £199 COMPUTER SCANNER £199 COMPUTER SCANNER £109 200A POWER SUPPLY FTS ALL LICOM £116	SENWOOD KENWOOD LINEAR AMP LOWE MCL MFJ MICROSET MICROSET MICROSET MICROWAVE 1 PACCOM PLESSEY QM 70 RACAL REALISTIC REALISTIC REALISTIC	YK-88SN-1 PS-430 CHALLENGED HF-150 HF-250 MCL1106 MFJ-414 SET-UP PF-135 MODULES TINY 11 TNC-320 PR-2250 RACAL 1792 PR0-2037 PR0-2037	LSKH2 SSB NARROW FILTER & MMH2 IF £40 POWER SUPPLY £120 POWER SUPPLY £120 SW RECEIVER £150 INCLIDES REMOTE CONTROL £300 SW RECEIVER £150 INCLIDES REMOTE CONTROL £300 CASY READER £150 MORSE CODE TRAINER £120 971-9015-4114 PORTABLE 21MH4 £125 TNC	YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU YAESU	FT-8106 FT-811E FT-847 FT-900 FT-902DM FT-920M FT-980 FT-980 FT-980 FT-990AC FT-900AC FT-900A	270cm MOBILE TRANSCEIVER C47 70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER C47 70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER C47 10F7 21 6/ 70cm BASE TRANSCEIVER C499 HF TRANSCEIVER C499 HF TRANSCEIVER C490 HF TRANSCEIVER C490 HF TRANSCEIVER C49 HF BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER C49 HF BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER C49 HF BASE STATION TRANSCEIVER C49 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER C49 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER C49 HF BASE TRANSCEIVER C49 TO PRAVE TRANSCEIVER C49 TO PRAVE SCANSER RECEIVER C49 TO PRAVE SUPPORT C49 SCOPE VERY RAREL C415 SWR METRER 16 - 60MHz C49
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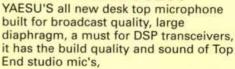


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BALDOCK MONITORING STATION



Inside The Listening Ear

Rob Mannion G3XFD describes his visit to the Radiocommunications Agency's Baldock Monitoring Station. Rob intends the article to be 'The Story Behind Movie', so that when you see the RA's video The Listening Ear...you'll find it even more interesting.

> One of the 'Listening Ears' at the Radiocommunication Agency's Baldock Monitoring station. This antenna, which is sited above the main station along with that featured on this month's front cover, is visible from the main A505 road linking the A1 and M11 routes between Baldock and Royston in Hertfordshire.

n 6 February - on my way back to Dorset following an enjoyable visit to the **Bury St**.

Edmunds Amateur Radio Club the previous evening - I drove to the

Radiocommunication Agency's Monitoring station in North Eastern Hertfordshire, not far from the Cambridgeshire border.

Located just off the busy A505 dual carriageway road between the small market town on Baldock itself and Royston, the RA's Monitoring Station occupies only a small part of what was originally an airfield[#] of around 500 acres. Despite this the station's antenna systems and other equipment make us of much of the approximately 162 acres.

Fully visible - although some distance away - from the main A505, the station is approached by its own private narrow single lane road. The winding and lonely nature of the private road could give the impression you're going nowhere but the station itself is clearly visible and it's only about a mile or so from the dual carriageway.

However, the impression of being in the 'back of beyond' is further strengthened by the

800 strong team of four-legged lawnmowers...otherwise known as sheep. Even nowadays, no more efficient (and silent except for the occasional 'baaa') mowers can be found to keep the grass cropped...hence their traditional use amongst guy wires and masts of radio stations, literally since the earliest days of radio communications. And there are also other four legged grass eaters around - competing in a small way for the grass - as there are literally hundreds of rabbits visible even during the daylight hours. But their long furry 'listening ears' also work well - and they disappear from

sight as soon as humans appear!

This has been my impression for many years that the site was originally a First World War grass strip airfield. However, the Baldock staff know nothing of this (and aerial photographs I have cannot prove this fact). So, if you know the history pre 1929, would be pleased to hear from you.

Radiotelephone Link

Following its yet-to-be-proved use as an airfield, in 1929 the site became a receiving location for the British end of an h.f.



 Fig. 1: The RLPH steerable h.f. (6 to 30MHz) log periodic array. This antenna, although far from new is a valuable asset at the station. (photo courtes) of the RA)

radiotelephone link from the United States of America. The transmitter site there, was at Rocky Point in New Jersey. Incidentally, the special stone commemorating this historic service is now incorporated into the modern buildings, which comprise both refurbished and totally new buildings on the original site.

In 1938 the Frequency Control Station (FCS), having moved from London Colney. In later years, during the 1950s), the FCS was amalgamated with the FMS frequency monitoring station function, previously at Brentwood in Essex. This is when it came under Post Office control and became known as RADCONTROL.

This visit, was in fact, my second to Baldock and I was surprised indeed at the careful design tricks used by the Architect to help the single storey buildings blend as much as possible into the relatively flat and peaceful landscape. They'd tried hard, and succeeded very well considering the difficult job of hiding large antennas!

The north-eastern part of Hertfordshire is relatively flat, with only slight rolling terrain to be seen. But although I was very nearly approaching Cambridge and the Fenland country...the site has the benefit of a small hill on the southern edge, where the large steerable counterbalanced parabolic satellite antenna dominates the site. This location is where other monitoring equipment is based, and it can be controlled remotely from the main site, just a short walk away (or drive for me as I was privileged to have a Range Rover 'safari' thanks to the helpful staff).

Incidentally, the satellite antenna is now quite old - and the staff tell me it has done valuable work in monitoring Fig. 2: A Radio Arnateur's dream antenna! A close-up view of the h.f. log periodic antenna. Formerly at the Post Office's h.f. site in North Weald in Kent, the antenna provide an extremely useful wide-band directional array.

Ku Band satellite television.

This antenna can be seen on

the type used for many years

by the NASA organisation for

tracking their earth satellites.

along with the manned space

missions. Because of this it's

although still remarkable site

The large h.f. bands (6 to

30MHz) steerable log periodic

antenna, Figs. 1 & 2, which is

antennas seen from the main

road - has also seen much use.

It was previously employed at

Weald (Kent) h.f. radio station.

number of antennas on the site

(some are low profile - with the

apparent. The Adcock direction

prominent, as is the calibrated

antenna, over a kilometre long!

impressive system (there are in

effect two at right angles on the

site) is extremely low profile.

could catch out any unwary

convenient field as it blends

glider pilot looking for a

into the background so

Due to a very late night (thanks to the hospitality of the

Bury St. Edmunds Club) I'd

been late starting off from my

overnight accommodation at

because of this Kevin Nice

G7TZC, Editor of our sister

Magazine who was also to be a

guest of the RA...had already

Mildenhall (Suffolk) and

publication Short Wave

effectively.

Late Arriving

It's the type of antenna which

Another impressive antenna

instantly recognisable.

parked here deep in the

Hertfordshire countryside.

one of the most noticeable

the old Post Office' North

approached, the surprising

wires not really visible until

you're very close) becomes

is the extensive Beverage

Despite its length this

finding array, is very

cone system Fig. 3.

As the station is

American made of course, it's of

our front cover this month.

arrived. Kevin's trip to Baldock

had meant a very early start

monitoring station

from our base in Dorset. Once I'd passed through the extremely modern high security gates, I was welcomed by the staff. Incidentally, the security system - controlled remotely and backed by truly efficient **Closed Circuit Television** cameras, none of the fuzzy pictures you see from the average security camera on BBC TV's Crimewatch programme ... this stuff is so good the staff inside the station can check to see how busy the main road into Baldock is, and zoom in on all the wildlife if they had time to do so! Indeed, I was able to almost see inside the driver's cab of a train on it's way from London to East Anglia! Once inside myself, I too

once inside myself, I too was welcomed by the staff working in the main monitoring/control room (**Fig.** 4), some of whom I'd met on my previous visit more than eight years before. However, this time even the older parts of the building had lost their faint smell of old fashioned brown linoleum - so familiar to anyone who has ever worked or visited Government/Service radio stations, etc., and polish, and gone too was the warm smell of valved gear - the last thermionic equipment having been retired some time ago. The whole place looked and felt extremely professional and efficient with some truly wonderful test equipment.

Kevin and I were most impressed...especially looking at a new totally solid state spectrum analyser...no cathode ray tube (c.r.t.) in use on this instrument in the main control room...it had a full colour liquid crystal type display and covered to well up into the GHz range. Unfortunately though...we weren't able to remove it for our own use!

What Goes On?

As I've already made clear in the introduction to this article, the main idea is to encourage you (or your Amateur Radio Club) to 'see the movie'. This is actually a 20 minute video programme entitled *The Listening Ear* which was first mentioned in the April issue of *PW*, along with details on how loan copies can be obtained. Extremely unusual, and produced by a well-informed



 Fig. 7: During investigations 'in the field' each mobile laboratory is assisted by a support vehicle -itself fully equipped for radio investigations. (photo courtes) of the RA)

Geature -



Fig. 4: View of the main control room during a day shift. The Baldock station operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week throughout the year. It played a very important part during the 11 September terrorist attacks on the New York World Trade Centre's twin tower by Muslims in 2001, when the Transatlantic Aeronautical h.f. services were disrupted by interference (see text). (photo courtesy of the RA)

Fig. 5: Close-up view of one of the main monitoring positions at Baldock. Accurate logging of interfering transmission is essential for the work done on behalf of many services. A proportion of the work at Baldock is carried out on behalf of Shanwick Radio - the h.f. aeronautical transatlantic service for aircraft flying between Europe and North America.

Fig. 6: One of the three mobile laboratories used for investigations 'In the filed'. Each vehicles is equipped with a 10m telescopic pneumatic mast. (photo courtesy of the RA)

team (the main driving force behind the video was one of the RA's senior Engineers, so avoiding the usual 'corporate video' slant) it provides compulsive viewing. Don't miss it!

So, what actually goes on at Baldock ... what do they do on the site? Put simply the answer is - they monitor frequencies from l.f. to microwaves, mainly to provide protection for authorised services where interference, non-authorised use is, or has the capability of disrupting services.

During our visit Kevin and I were told of the work that goes on to keep the transatlantic h.f. aeronautical service free from interference and mis-use. In particularly, following the horrendous act of terrorism on the twin towers of the World Trade Centre in New York on 11 September 2001 by Muslim Terrorists, Baldock was very much involved in supporting the efforts to keep the h.f. frequencies clear and usable.

The aftermath of the Muslim attacks on New York led to the immediate and

unprecedented closure of American airspace. The potential for airborne chaos can be imagined, and the h.f. service - necessary to fill the gap in v.h.f. communications over the

Atlantic, immediately had problems. I've since learned that the problems weren't caused by the professional aircraft crews (their crisp operating procedures have to be heard to be fully appreciated but by marine operators from ships! And although they RA's spokesman was a little cagey about the type of interference caused...he did tell me it was from certain marine transmitters... "Wandering off frequency". Whether or not this was a case of the traditional inquisitive 'Fish Phone'

operator tuning up to frequencies unavailable to them...find out what was happening in New York...it sounds very much a possibility to me!

Video Viewing Available

Loan copies of the RA's 20 minute-long video The Listening Ear are available free from the address below. Please note that there are only a limited number of the videos available, and it's a case of 'first come first served'. Please also remember to return the cassette to the RA as soon as you've finished with it. Someone else could be waiting! Requests for the loan should be addressed to:

Mary McParland, Radiocommunications Agency, Wyndham House, 198 Marsh Wall, London E14 9SX. Tel: 0207-211-0483.

Much of

the RA's 'Policing' work is done by teams of Engineers based in the regions (this is a main feature in the video). The RA's fleet of three mobile laboratories (Figs. 6, 7, 8 & 9 are staffed and operated from Baldock by the filed teams who

support the regional staff. These

comprehensively equipped vehicles are able to travel to the area where complex interference cases, microwave measurements and where UKAS accredited calibrated measurements to standards are

- Fig. 8: Inside one of the comprehensively equipped mobile labs. The monitoring equipment can be powered from an externally mounted generator or batteries. The ability to monitor waveforms and identify interference sources is paramount and the equipment is truly state-of-the art. (photo courtesy of the RA)



Fig. 9: Everything's included...even the kitchen sink (Yes...and there's also a small microwave oven inside for the essential snacks and hot tea!) for the long hours when monitoring/investigation problems away from the Baldock base

require. Provided with a support vehicle, they are then available 24 hours a day if necessary.

Another troublesome - for those who live in large cities - area in which Baldock has some part to play (although much work to eradicate this problem is done regionally) is the ever-growing nuisance of Band II v.h.f. f.m. broadcast 'pirates'. Far from being the swashbuckling buccaneers which the name might suggest, the many illegal radio stations often disrupt legitimate broadcast service and deprive listeners of the entertainment they require. And to be

honest, you have to hear the cacophony of the multiple illegal stations there are in the big cities to appreciate the problem.

Although the Baldock staff with good reason - aren't able to divulge too much on this aspect, it's an on-going job. And along with the monitoring of the 'pseudo-Amateur Radio operators transmitting between 6.6 and 6.8MHz, who cause interference to legitimate users on the same frequencies. These and the many other nuisance/illegal operations will always keep the Radiocommunications Agency's 'Listening Ear' busy.

It was a fascinating visit and I thank everyone at Baldock for their enthusiastic welcome, and for providing an insight into their valuable work. And don't forget ... that you too can get an overview of their essential service by watching their video The Listening Ear. pre



Foundation Debal

Following the heated debate on the introduction of the Foundation Licence in *P W*'s letters pages section, and in an att both with strongly held opinions...from opposite viewpoints. Both authors have the same space - a page. As with the sp 'Against' argument following on the opposite page. Editor.

For The Foundation Licence

Roy Walker G0TAK, presents his opinion on the introduction of the Foundation Licence.

There has been a lot of discussion in the Radio related Press, and among Radio Amateurs, regarding the revision of the licensing structure for Amateur Radio at the beginning of 2000.

As with the 'Great Debate' about the revision of the Morse code requirement there have been those among us who were vehemently 'For' - or 'Against' the proposed changes. Both viewpoints have, I think, been very fairly reported.

Although the Radiocommunications Agency (RA) and the Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB) have been working very hard, in close co-operation on the restructuring, I doubt they have yet got it quite right. I'm sure they would be prepared to admit that. As yet the conditions imposed on the Foundation Licence do not sit entirely comfortably below the Intermediate Licence conditions, and they in turn do not follow on smoothly into the Full Licence. (If you want to check up on it for yourself obtain a copy of each of the BRN68 publications from the RA's Library).

Enough Incentive?

I wonder whether there is enough incentive to pass from one licence to the other? Or are the Amateurs of the future going to become 'stuck' at one stage or another (very much like the 'B' Class Licensee who was unable, or unprepared to tackle the Morse at 12 words per minute (w.p.m.)?

Expect some 'tinkering' with the regulations over the next couple of years! Having said that, **I'm unreservedly**

in favour of the Foundation Licence scheme as it presently stands, for a number of reasons.

We must all accept that the Morse requirement will eventually disappear although, contrary to many reports, Morse code is not yet dead, indeed it seems to be flourishing on the bands. Several eminent and

experienced Amateurs have expressed the opinion that the Morse test ought to be replaced by "something else". Some sort of operating test has been suggested, or a higher grade of technical skill. But it does not require higher technical skills, or indeed a formalised operating examination to be a good Amateur Radio operator.

Few, if any, existing Amateur operators have had any formal training in operating, other than those who have had Military or requirements mentioned already. It is after all a 'Foundation' licence, a 'get you started' pack, and is not intended to replace the whole of the existing Licence structure.

Voluntary Instructor

For the last five years I have been involved with the Air Training Corps. (ATC) as a voluntary civilian instructor, specialising in communications. One of the options for a cadet obtaining seeking his or her ATC Communicator's Badge is a recognised Amateur Radio qualification.

I emphasise that it is only one of the options, there are others including v.h.f./u.h.f. operating (in a stripped down form of standard Military procedures), h.f. operating, data communications and listening.



Commercial experience. What's required is a basic course of instruction in topics such as Licensing requirements, safety issues, non-interference with other services, coupled with 'On the Air' experience to gain confidence, together with a good standard of operating from already established Amateurs which will 'rub off' on the newcomers.

The Foundation Licence course goes a long way down the road of providing the Roy Walker GOTAK

The Novice Licence course, (as it then was), is incorporated in the ATC training manuals and a number of cadets have been successfully passed through and have their licences.

The Foundation Licence courses, when they are up and running in the ATC, will be much more immediate and accessible. They'll be just as

relevant to the Cadets, who will until that time know little or nothing about radio and even radio as a hobby. More importantly the

More importantly used to get on Cadets will be able to get on to the air very quickly, improve their operating skills, become confident and competent operators, and hopefully have some fun. Yes, they will need some supervision and guidance, but...didn't we all when we were first licensed? What a great opportunity!

(Incidentally the Amateur Radio Licence is also a recognised 'skill' for the Duke of Edinburgh Award scheme).

Whole New Spectrum

The ability to open the hobby to a whole new spectrum of people - both young and older - is one too great an opportunity to miss. For too long our hobby has been declining in numbers and in danger of becoming a preserve for the older generation.

We've been sitting around collectively scratching our heads, wondering how we could get new blood into the hobby, and to refresh and renew the interest of those already licensed. What a heaven-sent opportunity the Foundation Licence scheme will prove to be!

And before you ask...yes I have applied to be a Foundation Licence Lead Instructor, (I have been a Novice instructor for some time), and I hope to instil in my Cadets my own wonder and amazement at what can be achieved with radio.

I'm told that up to date there have been over 1000 Foundation licences issued, of which about 400 were people who had never been licensed before, i.e. not re-graded 'B' class licensees. The numbers are growing and it seems I'm not the only one keen on the idea.

Finally, no-one will be able to 'Police' the 10W power limit, any more than they can the QRP limit, 400W limit, or any other. At the end of the day it's down to trust. Howard Aspinall G3RXH

empt to provide balanced coverage the Editor has invited two authors, oken word...it seems natural to lead off with the 'For' argument...with the

Against The Foundation Icence

Howard Aspinall G3RXH. the second of our selected authors, provides his own opinions 'Against' the institution of the Foundation Licence.

Traditionally, as we know, Amateur Radio was "For the purpose of self-training in communication by radio telecommunications.... including technical investigations..." the words of the Radiocommunication Agency booklet BR68. But, how many people really do much self-training today, and how many of us actually undertake technical investigation?

Most on-air traffic is nontechnical chat often amongst friends using ready-made gear. Apart from minority interest groups like QRP, low frequency operations, vintage, microwaves, etc., where practical skills remain important, and for contestants and certificate hunters. Amateur Radio is mainly for fun and personal communication only.

Thinking about it, for most people, despite once passing exams, etc., Amateur Radio has now become little more than 'up market' (cost of gear) Citizens' Band (CB). Recent licence changes are geared to keeping it that way, by ensuring use of commercial gear becomes almost inevitable.

Established licensees are still free to build/use their own gear; almost doing as they want, but newcomers no longer have that freedom. Why is this so? And does it matter?

Most Amateurs today

operate imported 'Black Boxes', tempted by glossy magazine adverts, whilst in comparison, marketing of d.i.y. is confined to low-key efforts by specialist magazine columnists and suppliers. Typical beginners know little about special interests.

No Contest

So, there's no contest! they can't avoid the lure of 'cheque book radio' with its hi-tech gadgetry. They might glance fleetingly at apparently dull d.i.y. which requires time and effort, the result appearing inferior, but the choice is obvious....'Black Boxes' rule supreme! Marketed as 'fun', Amateur Radio is really no longer the intelligent technical pastime envisaged by BR68. So what?

Lots of older callsigns dating from when building-ityourself was commonplace, are still regularly heard on air. Their practical skills and experiences equip them to engage long term in chosen interests and for 'rag-chewing', the time-honoured method of demonstrating common bonds of interest making Amateur Radio what it once was.

Conversely, from 1980 when using 'commercial' was the in thing, huge numbers of licensees disappeared within months of getting their tickets through boredom, lack of direction or motivation. Only the continuing supply of 'new blood' from CB kept the bands busy then...but not anymore.

If the phenomenon of the 1980/90s remains unchanged and unchecked, the interest of many future newcomers will also rapidly die. Hobbyists now need encouragement to develop special interests or involvement, the key being acquisition of practical skills and experience. So, how can this be achieved?

Elementary & Broad Based

Foundation courses usually provide elementary, broadbased information so Students can choose their future preferences. They learn sufficient to choose what's for them and what isn't.

Does our foundation scheme enable beginners to make informed decisions? They can use virtually all bands, modes, and equipment except homemade (unless built from kits) projects.

The scope seems huge. Most

hobbyists instinctively stick with what's familiar, so in reality choice is

limited to what they know about

In the past short wave listening (s.w.l.) 'apprenticeships' once demonstrated enormous scope within Amateur Radio. But without them, with foundation courses and magazine adverts emphasising Amateurs talking into 'black boxes', most beginners really have little option commercial gear it must be. The CB route starts here

With learning to swim, ride a bicycle or play an instrument, people sometimes need a push to get them going. Without it they might never know what they're missing.

The same principle applies to radio home-construction. There's no push in this direction from the Foundation Licence scheme.

Specialised radio emporiums will only remain open if there are sufficient customers. Smaller markets mean reduced takings and the 1980s CB led boom has gone for good. Aren't we 'burying our heads in sand' when assuming future supplies of inexpensive imported gear will never end?

Despite a useful syllabus, the current Foundation Licence scheme will perpetuate up market' CB radio, concentrating on 'black box' use. It also fails to inform hobbyists, about or to encourage 'home-brewing' equipment.

No Advice

There's no advice or encouragement for the new M3s. Despite future uncertainties, it helps Foreign manufacturers at the expense of UK component and kit suppliers. Is this the right way? Foundation Licensing needs changing to positively encourage all beginners to construct their own gear.

The M3s could gain experience with operating



procedure on

v.h.f./u.h.f. using ready-made equipment, but before going on h.f., they should have to build their own simple transmitting equipment (probably from suitable kits) with experienced help and supervision, possibly in small groups. Then, they'd gain experience using it before being eligible to progress up the Licensing ladder.

The M3s would also benefit from learning, make social contacts, have fun, start acquiring technical/practical know-how, be better equipped to make informed choices on preferred future direction. This is what the RA wants for youngsters as a precursor to training as tomorrow's Engineers.

Doubters might argue my suggestion is too difficult to achieve, and the hurdles offering real challenges must go. And because modern education trends mean learning less, yet being given more. entry standards should follow suit. I disagree!

We should opt for quality not dumbing down. Employers once valued the Amateur Radio Licence as a technical and practical qualification ... in the right situation they might do so again. Don't forget, CB collapsed when talking became

easier using newer technology. People say Amateur Radio

will also collapse for similar reasons...Internet and mobile telephones, etc. Surely then for survival, even future success, Amateur Radio must be quite different from yesterday's failed CB?

If beginners continue being pushed down the commercial / CB route, that will contribute to our hobby's eventual collapse? The current Foundation Licence scheme puts helping foreign manufacturers first, whilst providing no proper facility for informing, motivating or educating budding enthusiasts. If there's the will, these shortcomings can easily be remedied. on

ne Twin-Quad Antenna

Radiator

Side(mm)

520

170

60

Total

(mm)

4160

1360

480

Reflector

(mm)

(see text)

550×550

250×250

David Butler G4ASR looks at a Twin-Quad antenna...also sometimes known as a 'Bowtie antenna'.



any readers will be familiar with the term 'quad' when applied to antennas, but here's a variation that you may not have seen before. The twin-quad antenna represents a variation using two parallel stacked quad antennas. The stacking effect significantly reduces the vertical beamwidth, resulting in an additional forward gain of about 2.5dBd. (See the article Funny Things dBs' in this issue Editor) The twin-quad antenna. Table 1

Band

(MHz)

144

430

1296

The twin-quad antenna is a proven antenna with a reasonable amount of forward gain and a low v.s.w.r. across the band. Depending on its application the broad horizontal radiation

pattern may be regarded as having advantages over a Yagi-Uda antenna. There are no trimmer capacitors to adjust and it may be used directly with either 50 or 75Ω coaxial feeder cable. A simple illustration is shown in **Fig. 1**.

> The twin-quad antenna is easily set up for either horizontal or vertical polarisation and it can handle high power. It uses simple construction techniques and has a compact design. It also has an excellent relationship between performance and cost that's also an advantage...what more can you ask for?

Twin Radiator

The twin-quad radiating element can be made from 5mm diameter wire or tube, using either copper or aluminium. I actually made one of my versions from surplus Andrews LDF2-50 Heliax (semirigid coaxial cable) as this cable has a solid copper outer conductor. Each side of the quad measures one quarter-wavelength at the operating frequency band, making the entire twin-element element two wavelengths long.

After the element has been bent to shape the two ends are joined, either by soldering or bolting together. The dimensions given in **Table 1** are for antennas for the 144, 430 and 1296MHz bands.

Spaced

(mm)

275

100

30

The radiator element is held at the two points by insulated supports mounted on the boom. The supports are made from plastic material and need not have high insulation values since the fixing is at a low voltage point. I used heavy duty 25mm pvc round conduit for the support boom with 25mm plastic junction boxes to fix the twin-element in place as shown in the heading photograph.

Added Reflector

To provide additional forward gain, reflector elements may be fitted behind the twin-quad radiator. This increases the gain to around 10dBd

making the antenna comparable to an 8-element Yagi. To reduce wind loading the reflector for the 144MHz version consists of three rod elements as shown in the illustration **Fig. 2**.

The rods have a length of 550mm each and spaced 275mm behind the plane of the twin-quad element. The outer reflector rods are 510mm apart from the centre reflector element.

In the 430MHz and 1.3GHz versions the reflector may be made from a solid sheet of copper printed circuit board (p.c.b.) or fine mesh coated with protective varnish. The radiator-to-reflector spacing is slightly more critical for these u.h.f. versions and the diagram **Fig. 3** shows one method of adjustment.

Feeder Possibilities

Now to mention feeder possibilities. The coaxial feeder cable is joined to the quad as shown in the diagram **Fig. 4**. The feed-point impedance is approximately 60Ω , but balanced. It's possible to connect the coaxial cable directly to the twin-loop without to much in the way of losses. The only effect is to shift the radiation pattern 10° or so away from the main axis.

The direction of shift is dependent on the connection of the inner and outer connections. You may consider the 'squint' inconsequential as the beamwidth of the twin-quad element is about 70° so, you probably won't notice any significant change.

Although you don't really need a balanced feed for the twin-quad, the diagram shows how to provide a

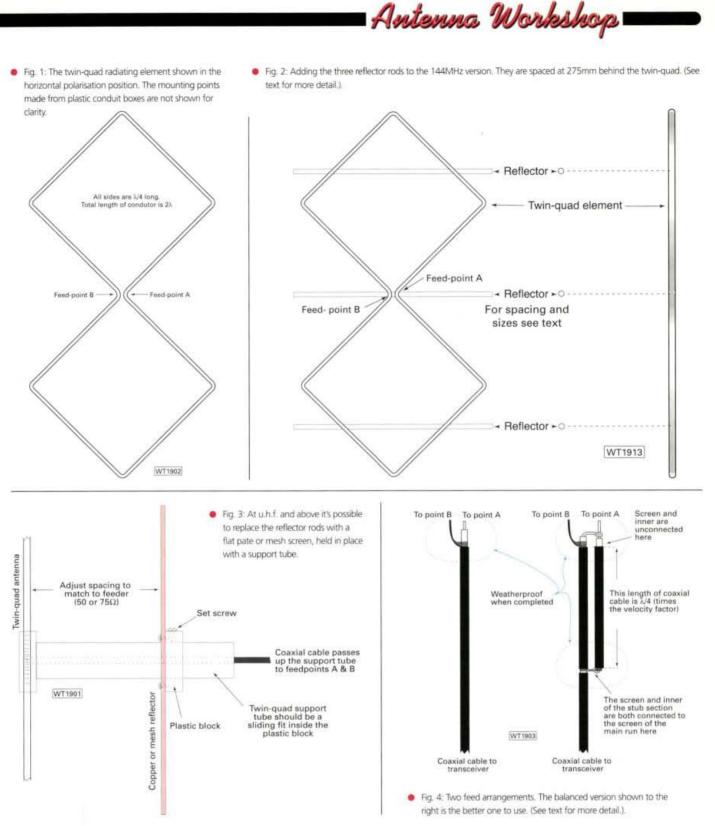




 Fig. 5: Close-up shot of the unbalanced feed connected to the 144MHz antenna. balanced feed stub match using coaxial cable. This technique may come in useful if you need to feed other types of balanced antennas. The $\lambda/4$ line balun should be cut from the same cable material that you are using for the main feeder.

The screening braid is unconnected at the antenna end of the stub. The insulating sleeves should remain on both cables. The spacing between the main feeder and the $\lambda/4$ section is shown for clarity only and can be in close contact. After making the balancing section you should seal the ends of the assembly with self-amalgamating tape or other sealant.

Initial Adjustments

The impedance of the twin-quad is around 60Ω , a reasonable match to either 50 or 75Ω coaxial cable. The twin-quad with reflector may require a small adjustment to achieve a low v.s.w.r. but I didn't find this necessary in practice.

Horizontal polarisation is achieved by mounting the twin-quads in the vertical plane as shown in the illustrations on these pages. Simply rotate the twin-quad by 90° if you wish to use the antenna for vertical polarisation.

pre



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Gerald Stancey G3MCK explains the term decibels, and takes a look at what they mean to the average Radio Amateur. unny thing these decibels aren't they? So let's take a closer look at them. The standard text-book definition of the term decibel (dB) is given as:



where the two terms P1 and P2 are two power levels. Please note that the term is written correctly as 'dB', not 'DB', db' or 'Db'. And that's the schoolmasterly bit over!

The first thing to notice is that we are looking at a power ratio. This means that when we use the term dB, it must be referred to something, you cannot just say that a sound or signal is 'so many dB'. You must say 'so many dB relative to

some defined standard. An example of how to not to use the term dB is - 'this antenna has a gain of 7dB'. But of an Isotropic Radiator. This is a purely theoretical radiating source, that doesn't exist in the real world in which we live. When this is the reference then the term is written as 'dBi'.

As an isotropic radiator, pushes power in all directions equally so, no matter where you are in 3D space, you see it as an unchanging signal. A dipole though, radiates little signal in the direction of the two elements. So, as you move around the antenna, the signal seems to climb to a maximum, then fall to a minimum (theoretically it falls to nothing).

All Directions

Because the dipole doesn't radiate in all directions, we can say that it has a gain of a little over two (2.16) 'dBi' broadside to the run of the elements. So an antenna shown as having a forward gain of 7dBi can also be said to be around 5dBd. Worth

Current & Voltage

When using either voltage or current levels to work out a dB figure, then we must use a slightly different formula, and there is a constraint placed on how it may be applied. To use either voltage or current ratios to calculate gains or losses, the resistance of the circuits involved must be the same for both measurements.

If you use voltage levels across (or currents through) a loading resistance and that load resistance does not change for both measurements then use:

$$dB = 20 \log \left(\frac{V1}{V2}\right) \quad or$$
$$dB = 20 \log \left(\frac{I1}{I2}\right)$$

So if you are monitoring the output voltage level across a 50Ω load resistance, it's perfectly



Power (W)	Gain (dB)	Increase (W)	dB/Watt
1	14	-	-
2	3	1	3.0
4	3	2	1.5
8	3	4	0.75
16	3	8	0.37
32	3	16	0.18

 Table 1: A few watts increase will benefit a low power station far more than the same power increase for a higher power one. See text for more details. it's a pretty useless piece of information as it stands, unless you say what it's 7dB relative to! In fact antenna

gains are usually quoted relative to a dipole, or an isotropic source.

As a dipole (broadside on) has a gain figure of a little over 2dBi (with reference to an isotropic source), then it's well

worth knowing which reference was used when comparing gain figure for your next antenna.

Gain Figure

In the case of an antenna's gain figure there are two standard references that may be used. The most commonly accepted reference is an antenna's gain when referred to a dipole for the same frequency. In this case the term should be correctly written as 'dBd' to show that a dipole has been used as the reference power (P2 in the formula).

Another reference that is used when dealing with antenna gains is to use the radiation level bearing in mind when looking at antenna specifications.

An interesting item comes to light when quoting power levels in dB, is that increasing power levels brings diminishing returns. To see what I mean look at Table 1 when I've shown a few power levels.

The figures in Table 1 show that each time we double the power level (3dB increase), the cost of getting this increase increases. So, it is easier for a low power station to improve his signal strength, than for a higher power station to gain the same relative increase.

The crunch question is what is each dB gain worth, in terms of making a signal stronger? Peoples' hearing varies enormously, but the general consensus from audio engineering books is:

- A just detectable increase is 1-3dB
- An easily detectable increase is 3dB
- A doubling in perceived sound level is 6dB
- A most noticeable improvement in perceived sound level is 10dB

So, a 3dB increase is the very minimum that is of distinct value, and a 6dB increase is the real minimum to aim for. okay to use the relative voltage levels to work out the relative power gain (or loss) in dBV. The letter V being added to show that readings were taken using a voltage comparative method.

And if you have a current meter in an output circuit into a fixed load then you could give relative output power in dBmA (or dBA) again the addition letters signify the units and method used.

Test Conducted

Tests conducted with carefully selected subjects (my wife and myself) showed that neither of us could detect a 1dB change in audio level. Both of us though, could detect a 3dB change, while I found a 2dB change indeterminate (unlike my wife).

If you are working on leadingedge techniques of very low signal strengths (such as Moonbounce) then trying for improvements, each of which is only a fraction of a dB, may bring useful results, when added up. But for the majority of Amateur applications, seeking gains, or trying to reduce losses, of less than 2dB, may not bring useful returns in terms of effort. In fact it may be a waste of time!

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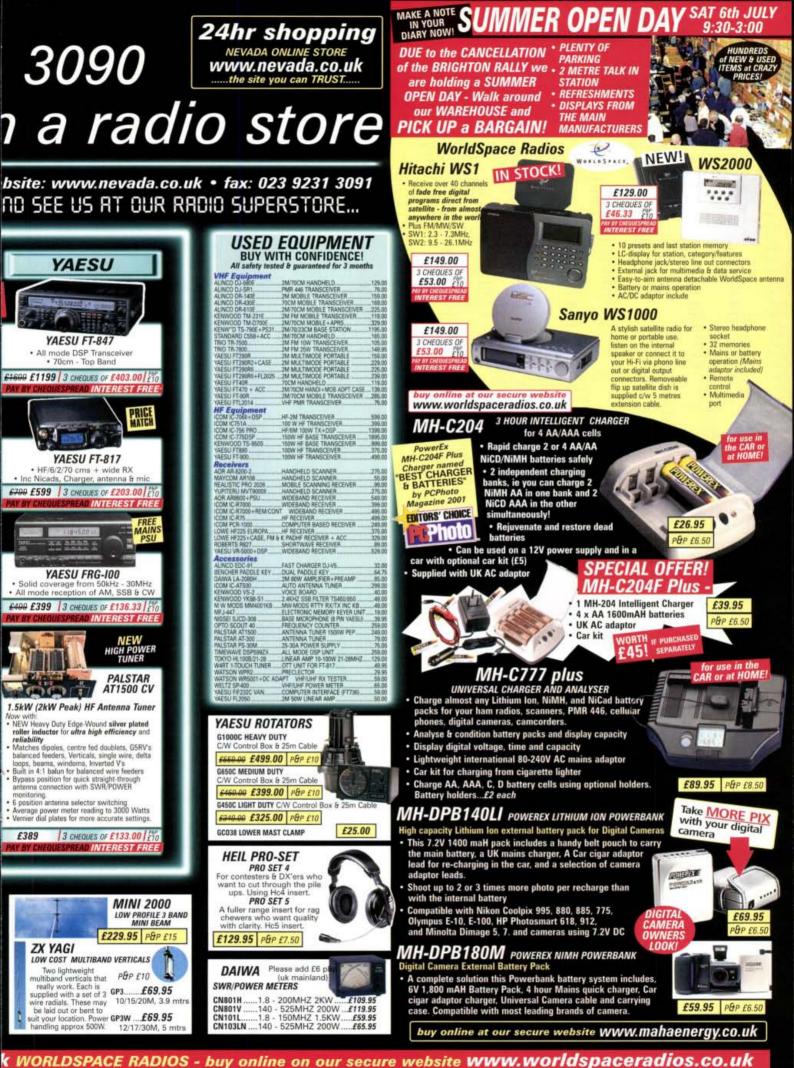
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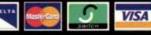
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4 Metre Yagi 4M3L 7 0MHz 3 element 8.7 28MHz Yagis 10M3L 28Mhz 3 element 7.41	1.48 £85.00 3.0 £129.95	ICOM IC-910 • VHF/UHF All mode TX • 100W 2mtr/ 75W 70cm	KENWOOD TS-570 DGE • 100W HF radio with a superb DSP RX.	YAESU FTV1000 Mk V FIELD New 100 Watt version of the Famous MKV above with built in Power supply
10M4LDX 28MHz 4 el. Long Yagi 9.42 18MHz Yagis 18M2L 18 MHz 2 element 18M3L 18 MHz 3 element	5.4 £189.95 TBA TBA	1300 £1299 3 CHEQUES OF £436.33 E% AY BY CHEQUESPREAD INTEREST FREE	E000.06 E849 3 CHEQUES OF E286.33 E0 PAY BY CHEQUESPREAD INTEREST FREE	E2200 3 CHEQUES OF E736.00 ETO PAY BY CHEQUESPREAD INTEREST FREE
14MHz Yagis 20M21 14 MHz 2 element 6.37 Log Periodic Yagis 9.5 LP270 144 - 440 MHz 9.5 LP1300 105 - 1300 MHz 11-13	3.0 £179.95 2.7 £110.00 £129.00			TELCO DE
Verticals Verticals V4M 70MHz 1/2 Wave Vert 2.2 V6M 50MHz 1/2 Wave Vert 2.2	3.0 £399.00 2.35 £59.95 3.75 £59.95 3.2 £69.95	ICOM IC-706 MK IIG • 100W HF/6 + 50W • 2M + 20W 70cms	KENWOOD D700E • Dual Band Mobile • Built in TNC	YAESU FT 920 • HF + 6 metres • full DSP and ATU c/w AM & FM
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D3 Dipole 7/14/21/28 MHz 7.86 Mtr Lon D4 Dipole 7/14/21/28 MHz 10.3Mtr Lon MASV Vertical 14 - 30 MHz R6000 Vertical 14 - 50 MHz R8 Vertical 7 - 50 MHz	ng £199.95 g £299.95	£1499 3 CHEQUES OF £503.00 ETO AV BY CHEQUESPREAD INTEREST FREE	E1349 E289 3 CHEOUES OF E99.66 E10 PAY BY CHEOUESPREAD INTEREST FREE	F360 E269 3 CHEQUES OF E93.00 E00 PAY BY CHEQUESPREAD INTEREST FREE
AR2 2 Mtr Ringo Ranger ARX6 6 Mtr Ringo Ranger Hi-gain ROTATOR AR300 Lightweight rotator with controller	£39.95 £129.95 £49.95		111	
20% DISCOUNT on all ZX	YAG/S 50.00 £207.20 20.00 £176.00 90.05 £79.96 40.05 £39.96	ICOM IC-718 100W HF Transceiver Built in Keyer • General coverage RX	SGC SG-230 AUTO ATU • 1.8 - 30MHz • 200W PEP	MH-FNB72 YAESU FT817 - HEAVY DUTY BATTERY PACK • Ultra high capacity 9.6V 1700 mAH • Includes special 3 hour
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USE YOUR CREDIT CARD FOR SAME DAY DESPATCH...



arrying to On The Way

This month the Rev. George Dobbs G3RJV suggest you get your spanners ready! Why?....because this month's project is a bolttogether transceiver but don't forget the appropriate quotation before you start! "One can do nothing with nothing, but one can do plenty with little". Adrien Hallet

he nature of this column is such that I describe little radio projects which can be built in an evening using a few inexpensive parts. It's an attractive form of radio construction – to be able to settle down in the evening, build something and have it finished and working before bedtime.

These days very few of us have the satisfaction of a job in which we can look back on the day and say: : "I built that" or "that 's all my own work". And from experience...I can say it's pleasing to end the day with a sense of completion.

Hence, many of the projects published in Carrying on the Practical Way (COTPW) are little station accessories or simple receivers or transmitters. However, a reader suggested to me that it was some time since I had featured a complete transceiver.

Well – by their very nature, not many transceivers are going to appear in this column! But over the years, **all the necessary circuits** have appeared to comprise several transceivers.

So, this month I will show a bolt-togethertransceiver made up from circuits which have been shown in previous editions of this column. All the separate sections are easy to build and some readers may actually have already built most of this transceiver.

I've chosen to place this simple transceiver on the 7MHz (40 metres) amateur band. But it would work well on any band from 1.8 to 14MHz (160 - 20 metres).

Basic Requirements

So, let's look at the basic requirements: a simple transceiver requires a transmitter section, a receiver section and some means of switching between the two. There are a whole variety of simple QRP transmitter circuits described in magazines and books, but I've returned to an old classic, the **GM3OXX OXO Transmitter**.

The circuit for the OXO transmitter is shown in Fig. 1. Unbelievably the OXO is over 20 years old! It first appeared in an article by **George Burt GM3OXX** in the G QRP Club journal, *Sprat*, in the Autumn of 1981.

The circuit is a two stage (crystal oscillator and power amplifier) simple transmitter. In the original a BC107 was used for the oscillator, but I have used a 2N2222A transistor ...because I have a lot of them!

The original power amplifier transistor was a 2N3866 and although still available...they are expensive (I used a 2N4427 because I have some in stock). The third transistor is a *pnp* type used as a



 You can build a 'bolt-together' transceiver - which you may be able to do immediately if you've already built the previously published projects! The 'OXO' shown here, is the heart of the design.

switch, to key the power amplifier with reference to ground. (A simpler version could omit this stage and key the 12V to the power amplifier).

The oscillator is radio frequency (r.f.) and d.c. coupled to the power amplifier (p.a.) stage, so the p.a. transistor and its emitter components must be in place to allow oscillation. The emitter resistor of the power amplifier is marked as 39Ω . This value is designed to give a power output in the order of 1W.

Individual examples of the transmitter may need adjustment of the 39Ω resistor to obtain the desired r.f. output. A capacitor (150pF in this example) then takes some of the oscillator output signal for use in the receiver section.

Island OXO

I built the OXO transmitter using the 'island construction' techniques, which I described in COTPW for February 2002. The version of the technique I described there is the milling of 5mm islands in a copper clad board using the New Jersey QRP Club end mill tool designed for the purpose.

The photograph shows the layout of the transmitter. Stick-on 'islands', either home-made or from the Copper Island Construction Outfit described in the article above could also be used. It took me less than an hour to build the transmitter and get it on the air!

Warning: Although the transmitter output is only in the order of 1W, it requires adequate harmonic filtering to be used on the air. And to help. Fig. 2 shows the circuit and the data for the low-pass filter I used is as follows:

Band	C1, 7	C3, 5	L2, 6	L4	Core	Wire
MHz	pF	pF	turns	turns		swg
7.0	270	680	19	21	T37-6	26

Incidentally, if you think that the use of a sevenelement low-pass filter for such a simple circuit is excessive, speak to the Radiocommunications Agency!

The values for the filter are taken from the **W3NQN** 'standard value capacitor' charts for harmonic filters. However, I must confess to not having built this filter for my prototype, simply because I've got a complete set of such filters for the h.f. Amateur bands. These are all built on small nonetched circuit boards with a phono plug and socket at

Practical Way

each end. (see COTPW for March 1997)

Having reached this point, the little transmitter can be put on the air and tested in use. And then it's a case of "so to bed"...... with a sense of completion and perhaps a QRP QSO recorded in the logbook, ready for another evening to complete the transceiver.

Obvious Approach

The obvious approach to make a simple transceiver is to use the oscillator stage of the transmitter as the local oscillator of a direct conversion receiver. So, the next requirement is a mixer stage to convert the Amateur band transmissions directly to audio signals.

Going back to the COTPW October 2001 we can find another useful circuit, here I described a minimalist receiver using a single field effect transistor (f.e.t.) mixer. The circuit is shown in **Fig. 3**.

The input circuit uses a moulded inductor tuned with two series capacitors, which provide the required low impedance input. The local oscillator signal, from the 150pF capacitor in Fig. 1. (oscillator output) is fed to a $100k\Omega$ resistor in the gate of a single f.e.t.

A very simple circuit indeed, but it provides a surprisingly effective mixer. The resultant audio signal (the difference between the antenna signal and the local oscillator) appears at the source of the f.e.t., where it meets an r.f. decoupling filter. In my version I built the mixer, ugly style, on a small piece of copper clad board.

Receiver Section

The receiver section is completed with an audio amplifier. Almost any circuit providing a gain of approximately 30dB would serve. You may already have a suitable amplifier ready for use.

For mine I used the LM380 audio amplifier circuit shown in **Fig. 4**. This is the circuit featured in the February 2002 edition of COTPW. In that article I described four ways to build the circuit – so take your pick!

With the addition of the audio amplifier the transceiver modules are complete. It's then possible to bolt these circuit elements together and use the transceiver as it stands.

However, if you don't switch off the receiver or provide muting...the receiver produces a quite unpleasant rasping sound when you're transmitting. Not aesthetically pleasing perhaps...but it does provide a useful 'side-tone' to monitor the keying.

To help preserve the mixer front-end, I suggest that a couple of back-to-back diodes are added to the receiver input as shown in **Fig. 5**. This protection limits the input going to the receiver to about 0.6V.

So, there you have it. A transceiver built from bits and pieces of circuitry 'bolted together'. You may even have all the modules already built...and only require that spanner!

pw

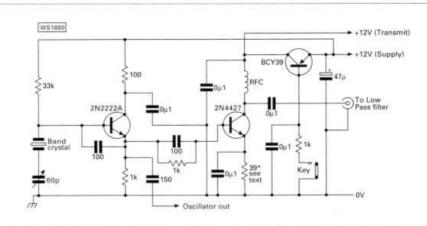


 Fig. 1: The circuit for the OXO transmitter. This popular QRP transmitter design first appeared in an article by George Burt. GM3OXX in the G-QRP Club journal, Sprat, in the Autumn of 1981 (see text).

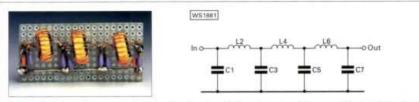
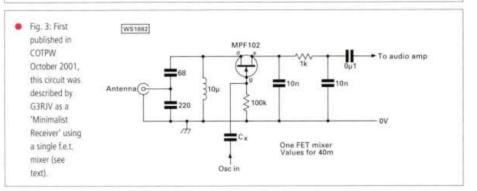


Fig. 2: The transmitter output, although only in the order of 1W, requires adequate harmonic filtering to be used on the air. The circuit and data shown is for the 7MHz low-pass filter used by G3RJV. Note the wire gauge is not critical. Use size to comfortably fill the core about three-quarters of full circumference. The number of turns has been rounded to the nearest whole number from the calculated value. (see text).



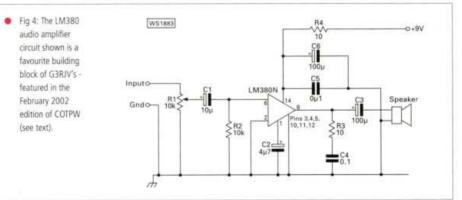
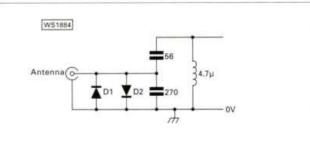


 Fig. 5: Two back-to-back diodes can be added to the receiver input as shown. This protection limits the input going to the receiver to about 0.6V (see text).



Worthington's Warti

Our resident cartoonist John Worthington GW3COI has done something unusual, putting down his pipe for a while, he's managed to come up with a double helping of memories of a wartime radio operator. And despite 'Going For A Burton' he didn't get a suit! ne of the places where Royal Air Force Telegraphists were trained during the Second World War, if you could have taken away the 'bull' and other unpleasantness, would have made the ideal place for a 'hobby' weekend or even longer. However, in the winter of 1941 I wouldn't have had any thought to this possibility, but with hindsight it would have suited the 'would-be Amateur' perfectly.

In fact, when you think about the idea of spending the entire War pursuing your hobby (you could say), it's possible to discover many instances where there were fighter pilots who enjoyed flying, tank drivers who enjoyed driving, shouting Drill Instructors (who obviously enjoyed their job), pompous Officers who liked their pomposity, etc.

Day dreaming - as I do sat up here on my Welsh coastal peninsula, with only the occasional sheep passing by to cause excitement* - about those who actually enjoyed their jobs during the Second World War, I wondered idly where I had been for my first QSO and realised it was the one which happened to be at RAF Compton Basset.

*Actually those sheep are really

useful you know! As they wander past our cottage I can - if I'm quick enough - often save postage to the PW offices by pinning letters/packages to their fleece. Sheep are nothing like the vague wanders you townies think they are - instead they have set routes and follow something akin to a timetable, breakfast nibble here, lunchtime at Worthington's and grass for tea in the village. Knowing this (my old callsign in the RAF was 'Tightwad') you can rely on the sheep eventually passing the local Post (sorry - Consignia) Office ... where the letters will be spotted, removed from the fleece and posted for you. Occasionally you'll get a 'Second Class' sheep which takes longer...but I can't complain it's the luck of the draw! But now back to reality.

Real Air Force

The facilities for teaching Wireless Operators were first class at Compton, in that there was plenty of transmitters, receivers and other gear which were currently in use in the **Real** Air Force. For example, one of the widely used transmitters/receivers, the TR9, which covered 1.5 to 9MHz, was used to familiarise students with something



"....It says a lot for the robust qualities of the rig when you consider how many 'cack handed' operators mis-tuned, and frantically twiddled the receiver tuning in that room full of would-be radio men".

they would perhaps handle for short range work.

The 'TR9 Room' was about half the size of a tennis court and had a single shelf running round the circumference inside. There were enough examples of the set to enable each class to equip every pupil.

The instructor would demonstrate the workings of the set and then turn the entire class of some 30 'Sprogs' (RAF speak for beginners) loose to try and contact the one who had the same crystal frequency in the set he was standing by. It says a lot for the robust qualities of the rig when you consider how many 'cack handed' operators mis-tuned, and frantically twiddled the receiver tuning in that room full of would-be radio men.

Consider also the fact that each TR9 had a short length of wire for an antenna, thus rendering a bad mismatch to its power amplifier (p.a.) stage. Despite this, slowly, one-by-one each operator managed to contact his 'twin' in the cacophony of voices and excitement.

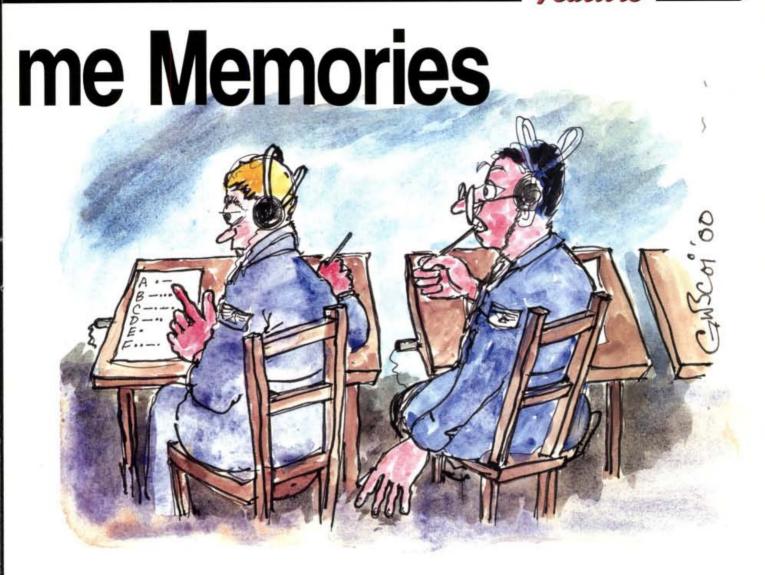
Most classes never achieved 100% success and the Instructor would give the failures his attention, using each failure to illustrate to the class what mistakes they were making. Needless to say, I was the first in my class to make contact (Believe that if you will!).

But ever since, I have always attacked those who said the TR9 was a hopelessly old design for use in aircraft such as the *Spitfire*, etc. Maybe it was, I never flew with one...as I was ground-based! However, in any case I believe that the Germans didn't have a better one themselves in 1941. Anyway, that was my first QSO and my next was to be not using the TR9's 4W...instead it was to be QRO at 3kW operating the RAF's main transmitters!

Five Letter Groups

Radio Amateurs and would-be Amateurs (generally speaking) seem to have a difficult job learning the Morse code. But at least they don't have to learn to read groups of five letters which is the lot of the 'pro' operators! Plain language is much easier to read because you can anticipate it with practice whereas enciphered groups are impossible to say what the next letter will be.

Mind you, in my opinion, learning the Morse code in the company of a



"There was a chap sitting one seat away from me who had a piece of cardboard on his desk with something written on it. I leaned over to get a better view...and could hardly believe what it was - the Morse alphabet in bold letters"!

few thousand others represents the easiest way to go. This is because you get at least four hours intensive training a day every day for six months, although this period was reduced if the individual progressed rapidly.

I was one of the 'standard progress' host and we learned at the steady rate of one letter faster each week in the first three month period. At the end of this we were all given an examination to see if we had made the 12w.p.m. mark.

There was no stopping to pick up slow folk on the way, but one word a week was quite slow really and the great majority were carried along by each other's company. It was a 'Morse atmosphere' where you heard examples of the code every wakeful hour as the street signs, shop fronts, newspapers, etc. were practised on outside the school.

There was no messing about with funny rhymes to aid memory of the letters which had similar dots or dashes, etc. You simply had to sit down with your own key and headphones and write down your instructor's sending or your immediate neighbour's, who were on the benches beside you.

The air was thick with fag smoke and the bleep of hundreds of headphones. It was like a gigantic 'housey housey' (Bingo) session and the prize was the ability to read and send Morse.

There was no supervision to detect those who had virtually given up hope - this fact would show in the end of session examination. Most of my pals were confident of passing as indeed they had progressed to 14w.p.m. or so. We were then ready for the big day!

Going For A Burton

So, we filed into the big examination room above the premises of Burton's the well known High Street tailors...not quite 'Going for a Burton' - suit' eh? Then, about 300 of us at a time, put the headphones on...accompanied by the inevitable nervousness which all exams bring.

The Chief Instructor gave us a bit of a practice run and then announced he would send three minutes of five letter groups. He didn't say how many errors we would be 'allowed' so our collective nerves were made that much worse.

There was a chap sitting one seat away from me who had a piece of cardboard on his desk with something written on it. I leaned over to get a better view and could hardly believe what it was - the Morse alphabet in bold letters!

The exam started and I was very thankful to find that 12w.p.m. was much slower than we had rehearsed. It was so much slower I was able to throw a quick glance at the Morse Card bloke...and yes, he was studying it between letters and trying to take down and identify one per second (which is what 12w.p.m. is). It nearly put me off my job, but, in the company of all my pals, I passed.

Jecture

I can never understand why the cardboard user didn't write it all on the back of his left hand...I thought we all did (No, I'm kidding). He'd attempted the 'impossible', but it does go to show that there are folk who find the Morse code an impossible task.

Those who can't learn the code are few and far between though. I say this because I've never yet met any RAF man who failed to get through, although there are plenty who never touched a Morse key again when they hit 'Civvy' street and I wonder how many are active Radio Amateurs nowadays? See you on 7MHz...you can pounce on me anytime on the c.w.

section...whether or not you use a piece of cardboard I'll be pleased to work you!

he Freg-Mite

Tony Fishpool G4WIF describes the Freq-Mite, and it's a mite that you might like to have inside your rig.

roviding a frequency readout for those small rigs has always presented a problem. Do you spend twice as much as the rig probably cost on one of the many Digital Frequency counter kits? During a recent visit to the Dayton HamVention in the USA, I discovered a small item on display, that just might fit the

bill! During HamVention, **Dave Benson** of Small Wonder Labs was presenting a new 'read-out' solution in the form of the Freq-Mite. This tiny frequency offsets, by various combinations of shorting jumpers.

Following the very clear instructions, construction took under an hour. It worked!

The first rig I tried it on was an Epiphyte 2 (EP2), which has a 455kHz i.f. with the v.f.o. running **above** the incoming signal. The Freq-Mite's sensitivity is quoted at between 0.1V at 1MHz to 0.3V at 20MHz. Fortunately the EP2 has an ideal place to pick off the v.f.o. output at one of the internal connectors.

> After making the modifications and fitting the Freq-Mite in place, and on pressing a button (not supplied with the kit as each rig will need a differing solution),

counter announces the frequency in Morse code rather than as a digital readout. And at the very tempting price of 20\$US (‡). As I though it a wonderful idea, I bought two!

‡ Including postage to virtually anywhere in the world.

The Kit

The kit comprises of a small high quality double sided 30×45mm p.c.b. complete with all components and a preprogrammed PIC chip. The circuit caters for virtually all i.f.

the counter

announces, at 13 or 25 words per minute (w.p.m.), the three least significant digits in kHz.

The unit's output in Morse isn't just limited to the kHz part of the oscillator frequency. There's also an option to announce the actual v.f.o. frequency including the leading (MHz) component. (This makes for a useful diagnostic aid.).

Special Rig

Practical

Next I tried the Freq-Mite on the NORCAL 38 Special rig which has a variable crystal oscillator (VXO) running at 22MHz to produce an i.f. of 12MHz. The set's VXO uses the internal oscillator in the NE602 mixer / oscillator chip.

The oscillator signal available at pins 6 or 7, was 0.3V which when loaded by the 'Mite' dropped to 0.2V, but that's the only place you can take a signal, as the mixer is also part of the NE602.

Though the Mite accurately told me where I was in the 10MHz band, the drop in mixer injection level affected the overall sensitivity of the receiver. I think some additional buffer amplification would certainly help on these simple rigs.

Antenna Analyser

Finally, I fitted a Freq-Mite to my MFJ-204 antenna analyser. This is one of the early models without a digital read-out. It does have a dial but it's only loosely aware of the concept of accuracy! The Freq-Mite has an additional frequency ecuntor

additional frequency counter mode, which will announce the MHz as well as the kHz reading. The unit worked all the way up to 30MHz when plumbed into the MFJ's counter output.

I think Small Wonder have a winner here, and you can find out more from their website http://www.fix.net/~jparker/ sml.html

Dave can also be reached by telephone (001) 860 667 3536 (before 0930 Eastern time please). PW



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Charles Miller continues the story of his RAF radar days and has entitled this exciting instalment as 'The Last of Stenigot'. He also describes his time at a remarkable radar station in Suffolk! fter the chaos of Ventnor and the peculiarities of Humberstone even Stenigot seemed bearable when Derek and I returned there spring was giving way to early summer. Provided I could scrape up the petrol money I could get home pretty well every weekend in my old model C Ford.

I should have added oil money as well, because the engine was now consuming the latter voraciously and the 120 cross-country miles were about all it could manage before the sump ran dry. The crankshaft not unnaturally resented this treatment and virtually ever journey back to Stenigot ended with a big-end clattering.

Thus the Wednesday sports afternoons tended to be taken up by frenzied mechanical work designed to get the Ford back in fettle for outings in Louth and the next home trip. It was frenzied because Ford engines didn't have the easily replaced shell big-end bearings used by other manufacturers.

Instead, you had to replace the whole con-rod, which meant taking off the cylinder head as well as the sump to withdraw the associated piston. We got this down to fine art, to the stage where we could commence dismantling immediately after lunch and have the faulty con-rod out by 3pm.

Next, one of our number would dash into Louth on his have been identified only by a trained pathologist! Indeed, the only item on which general consensus was obtained was something reckoned to be fried afterbirth. Some hardy souls were known actually to consume this fragrant delicacy, but in our immediate circle one glance at it was enough to send us hurrying into Louth for fish and chips.

With this in mind, I can hardly credit now that when, after a couple of months, Derek and I were summoned by the station adjutant. Informed that we were to be sent off trouble-shooting again, we actually protested that it ought to be someone else's turn! We were told not to be cheeky and to get a move on, but had we known what was awaiting us we would, far from complaining, have fallen on our knees and offered up thanks!

High Street

Our destination was to be an establishment called RAF High Street, near the village of Darsham in Suffolk. It was just off the main A12 road near its junction with the A144 road to Halesworth.

How were we then to know that this blessed spot was the nearest thing to heaven on earth to which a National Serviceman could aspire? By calculation, it was about 130 miles (193km approx) from Stenigot by road and thus just about in the safe range of the Ford, which we topped up with transformer oil at ten shillings per bottle to the taxpayer especially for the trip.

Our sojourn at High Street began agreeably enough for as we drove in through the main gate and by the guardroom, a Corporal Security Policeman (SP) leapt to his feet and presented us with a smart salute. He then gave us a sheepish smile and said that he thought we must have officers, although we could hardly credit that those hereabouts might be found in a car like this!

Additionally, this SP was like none we had ever met before, i.e., human. This was our first intimation that High Street was not going to be a conventional

> establishment, and the next revelation followed in short order.

> On our asking to be directed to the Station Adjutant (Adj), the SP referred us to a Sergeant Tanner. This puzzled us, because it was usual for the Adj

to be of a higher rank than this. We were than told that due to the extremely small number of personnel at High Street - a few dozen -

everyone had been unofficially promoted to two or three ranks above his actual status.

So, the Commanding Officer (CO) was no more than a Flight Lieutenant, the Adj., and the responsible positions were filled by Sergeants. For ourselves, we were immediately up-graded to be in complete charge of keeping the radar gear on the air. It was ridiculous, but who were we to complain, when it meant that instead of a common or garden billet we were allocated a cosy little two-man bunk, RAF-speak for what amounted to a bed-sitter?

There was more to come. After booking us in Tanner

The dream....

motor-bike and get an exchange

con-rod for 12s 6d in old money. He would be back just before 4pm and we'd have the new rod fitted and the engine reassembled by 5pm ready for an evening out. (This was imperative if we were to maintain a healthy diet because the food provided by the Stenigot catering staff left much to be desired).

Editorial warning: Readers of the squeamish variety are warned to treat the following passage with care, or better still...after meals! Editor).

Incidentally it's not possible for me to give precise details of the cuisine since most of the offerings could

Valve&Vintage

suggested we repair to the cookhouse, where the cook and his assistant would be pleased to rustle up some supper for us. Now, **this in itself was incredible**, for at other sites we had visited, if you were too late for the regular meals you went hungry.

The second eye-opener was that the food itself would not have disgraced a classy restaurant. The two individuals responsible for this astonishing state of affairs (and I will for once give real names) were Sergeant Wynn and Corporal Jackson. It would be nice to know that - if they were still around - to let them know that their culinary skills are not forgotten.

Genuine Miller Memory

In relating the following passage, I wish to affirm that what took place **was absolutely genuine** and that I'm not making anything up. The following morning after our arrival, there was a gentle knock at our door and we awoke to find a different Corporal SP towering over our beds.

Expecting to be summarily arrested - we had sufficient misdemeanours to our discredit to make this entirely possible - we were flabbergasted when he spoke. "Got your mugs handy? I've got a jug of tea for you".

It was incredible, **but it was real**. It couldn't last, **but it did**. I can't believe that there has ever been, before or since, an RAF station run on such humane and sensible lines as was High Street under Flight-lieutenant McDonald (again, his real name), and of course it paid off because everyone was ready and willing to pull their weight.

At the end of our first week we learned another astonishing facet of life at High Street. At 1700 on the Friday evening one of the permanent staff radar operators announced that he was off home for the weekend.

"You've got a forty-eight then", we asked.

"Oh, no, this is a thirty-six", he said.

How could this be? A 36 hour pass was supposed to extend from 1200hours on Saturday until 2359 hours on Sunday; even a 48 was officially only from 2359 on Friday until 2359 on Sunday!

"It's different at High Street", he explained patiently, "Nobody does any work on Saturday mornings anyway, so you might as well go home at 2359 on Friday. There again, you're off duty from 1700, so you might as well go home then". This creative accounting extended to the timing of your return to camp. "You're not on duty until 0900 on Monday, so as long as you're back by 0859 it's quite all right".

In this manner did the High Street permanent staff elongate a 36 into 63 hours. The same remarkable logic was applied to a 48 to make it extend from 1700 on Thursday until 0859 on Monday and thus comfortably to exceed the official period of a 72-hour pass.

The latter could be extrapolated to begin at mid-day on Wednesday, due to that afternoon being designated for sport and therefore not counting as a real duty period. (We never did hear of anyone asking for a 96, but if they had they would probably have disappeared for at least a week).

Defence Of The Realm?

It was difficult to assess just what part RAF High Street played in the Defence of the Realm. There was a permanent staff of about half a dozen radar operators under an amiable Jamaican Sergeant who kept a low profile. I personally never encountered him at all on duty except for once speaking to him on the telephone (and that was a wrong number).

So, presumably radar plotting was being carried out?



However, since we worked only office hours and with the relaxed approach to leave periods a potential enemy would have had ample opportunity of sending in war The reality...up and pushing...

detection. Now and again there were periods of extra activity when batches of G reservists arrived for training. The G reserve had been established supposedly to maintain an ever-ready supply of radar operators should a war

planes without fear of

break out, and operators were obliged to return for a two-week revisionary stint in the first year after their demobilisation.

The first batch we encountered timed its arrival for 2000 on a Friday evening, a most unwise choice. High Street had virtually closed down for the weekend and the entire motor transport section two Hillman staff cars and a Bedford QL lorry - had

been commandeered to take Officers and Men to a dance in nearby Halesworth.

So, a telephoned request to the Guardroom for transport - by the Senior Man - of 30 reservists newly detrained at Darsham railway station met with the offer of a single bicycle. This was not exactly an encouraging beginning for their fortnight's visit but in any case, as far as we could make out their main ambition was to consume as much alcohol and to bed as many local girls as possible during the next two weeks, with re-honing their radar operating skills a long way down the list.

As a result the bleary-eyed, hung-over crews that gathered at R Block on Monday morning were hardly inspiring as Britain's first line of defence against the 'Red Menace'.

In order to give them all sufficient experience at the receiver and plotting table we had to keep the transmitters going from early morning until late at night. By the time we had followed the prescribed runningdown procedure it was past midnight when we emerged from the transmitter block.

Fortunately, under High Street's liberal regime anyone, who had to work after midnight, even if only for a few minutes, automatically had the next morning off until noon. This rest period was inviolable, even on the mornings when the CO made his routine inspection of quarters; the simple notice Late duty on the door ensured that not even he would disturb those inside. And you could always depend on getting one of Wynn and Jacksons specially cooked late breakfasts. Stenigot was never like this... The reality...."Get out and get under"!

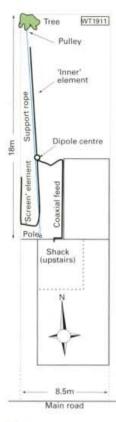


 Fig. 1: A plan of my semidetached (to the east) property to show how narrow it is. To the west, my neighbour is only a narrow passage away too.

Having been granted access to the h.f. bands Tex Swann M3NGS wasted no time putting up a set of antennas. But it wasn't quite as easy as he had imagined!

Antenna

aving played with v.h.f. radio for many years, designing and building antennas for various bands, I imagined that an h.f. antenna would be quite easy to get up into the air and working. However, the shape and size of the space available didn't make it as easy as I'd thought.

When I bought my house many years ago, the location, whilst not ideal for v.h.f. work, was shaped to enable me to 'hide' a 10m pole from all but the immediate neighbours. At the top of this pole, I've had a variety of v.h.f. and u.h.f. antennas over the period that we have lived there.

Effective Antenna

Now with the h.f. bands available to me, I was struggling to get an effective antenna up that would cover more than one band with reasonable matching and effectiveness. My property, built around 1900, is constructed on a long narrow plot as shown in **Fig. 1**.

The ground slopes upwards to the north of the garden and is bounded on the western side by a rather thick hedge at around 3m high. The one solitary tree, that can be used as an end support, is in the northwestern corner.

My shack (not what the XYL calls it!) is in one of the upstairs bedrooms in the middle of the house with a window towards the rear overlooking a small yard of about five by three metres. The three section telescopic support pole, to which I've attached a pulley system, is some 8.5m long and is free standing.

Feeding any h.f. antenna in the centre is going to be a problem as I cannot put up a support pole towards the front of the house, though if I could, a full G5RV would be in order. So, I'm limited to going up the garden and trying to feed the antenna as efficiently as possible.

Nest Of Dipoles

The antenna Ive opted for is a nest of dipoles, well almost a nest of dipoles as I'll explain later. The illustration of **Fig. 2** shows the setup in side view, and although it's not drawn to scale, it shows the problems I have.

The coaxial feeder goes out of the house through a hole just above floor height (drilled by a helpful telecomms engineer). By feeding the coaxial cable along the wall at the same height, I've managed to keep the feeder at least five metres away from the elements connected to the screen.

I started with three elements on each side, for 7, 14 and 21MHz and arranged them as shown with the shortest tied directly to the support rope along its length. The longer elements run below and parallel (about 200mm away) until beyond the end of the shorter element, then it comes up to the support rope and is tied in place for the rest of its length.

Initially the 7MHz element ran parallel under both and separated



again by some 200mm again from the element above. I chose this arrangement to shorten the overall length of the antenna by around 400mm per element. But on carrying out tests, I found there was a degree of interaction between the elements, although each was resonant at band centre on its own.

Best Combination

So, back to the drawing board! I set about finding the best combination of elements to give best matching and, the set-up I arrived at was to have three elements attached at the coaxial screen connection and just two elements attached to the inner side of the coaxial cable feeder. The 7MHz element also seems to perform adequately on 21MHz.

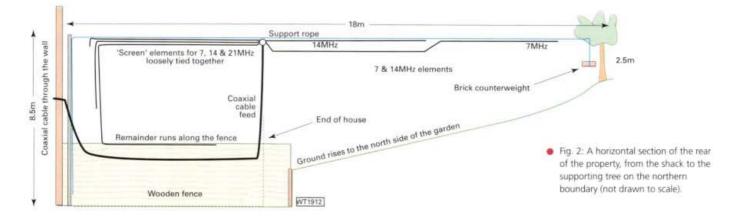
I also invested in a matching unit to take out the last vestiges of mismatch at the rig end of the coaxial cable. I found that for my almost QRP power levels the TU4 matching unit from Lake Electronics works well, and with the addition of BNC plugs and sockets I can change bands quicker. I also decided it would also make mobile operation much easier!

The bandwidth of the system is such that if matched in the centre of each band (7.05, 14.175 and 21.25MHz) there's no need to alter the matching at all, allowing rapid tuning up and down the band.

Recently though, I've invested in an automatic matching unit that comes in kit form for use with other antennas that I plan to try out, one of which is a multi-band vertical mounted at the northern end of the garden. However, that's in the future.

I'm enjoying myself on the h.f. bands, though I tend to listen far more than I transmit. And in listening I've heard several M3s working good DX into several USA call areas. My best DX to date, is a good 'rag-chew' with **Ken SO8ZH**, a Norwegian national, now living in Poland.

pre



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Practical Wireless, July 2002

VHF DXER

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REPORTS & INFORMATION BY THE LAST SATURDAY OF EACH MONTH.

ropagation on the v.h.f. and u.h.f. bands during April can best be summed up as four days of very good auroral propagation and precious little else! The predicted upsurge in 50MHz trans-equatorial propagation (t.e.p.) to southern Africa failed to materialise with only a few transitory openings being reported.

At least some of my predictions were correct! There were some brief Sporadic-E (Sp-E) openings on the 50MHz band to southern Europe, the Lyrids meteor shower did their business and of course there was an exceptional period of auroral back-scatter propagation.

Before looking in more detail at your auroral contacts I'll take a look at other reports and the first is quite exceptional. During the first 16 days of April there were absolutely no 50MHz QSOs reported from the UK with the exception of one very short but exceedingly rare DX contact.

At 0958UTC on Sunday April 7 David Courtier-Dutton G3FPQ (Surrey IO91) heard the station of KH6SX located in the Hawaiian Islands. A contact on 50.111MHz was quickly established before signals faded out. Although the path is 'only' 11500km it does pass through the auroral zone making this a very difficult path indeed. The station of KH6SX (BK29) later reported that he had worked 50MHz operators in England, Belgium, Portugal, Italy and Yugoslavia.

Johan ON4ANT (Belgium) reported a contact with the station of KH6/K6MOI. He mentions that signals exhibited the classic polar flutter that is often heard on the h.f. 1450-1500UTC a few operators located in southern England managed to make s.s.b. contact with the station of CX4AAJ (Uruguay) on 50.110MHz.

What was probably the first of this summer's 50MHz Sp-E openings occurred on Saturday April 20 between 1400-1500UTC. Stations in Italy were contacted during the hour long opening, mainly by operators in north-west England. Activity was quite high as the opening coincided with the Italian Lazio

THIS MONTH DAVID BUTLER G4ASR HAS REPORTS OF AURORAL ACTIVITY ON THE VHF BANDS

bands. **Mike 17CSB** (Italy JN71) mentions working KH6/K6MOI at 1009UTC on April 7 and hearing the station of KH6SX. All signals were gone within three minutes.

During March there were 19 days when t.e.p. contacts on the 50MHz band were reported from the UK to stations in southern Africa. I was therefore surprised to note that hardly any t.e.p. contacts were reported during April. It was just like a switch being turned off!

On April 19 around 1230UTC Norman Vincent G3NVO (Berkshire IO91) spotted the beacon stations ZS6TWB (South Africa) and 7Q7SIX (Malawi) but no other activity. Propagation was better on April 21 between 1130-1230UTC with contacts being reported with the stations of ZS6DN, ZS6WB and ZS6NK. Later in the afternoon between

2002 contest. As a consequence of this the much sought after station of HV5PUL (Vatican City) was active and succeeded in making a number of s.s.b. contacts with UK stations.

AURORA

The appearance of aurora is closely linked to solar activity. It generally peaks about two years before and after solar maximum.

Auroras occur most often around the spring and autumn equinoxes (March-April and September-October) although some of very large events have appeared in any month. Radio aurora are usually heard first in late afternoon and may re-appear later in the evening.

During large geomagnetic storms, high energy particles flow into the ionosphere near the polar regions where they ionise regions of the E-layer. This ionisation scatters (the more appropriate term is 'back-scatter') radio signals in the v.h.f. and u.h.f. range.

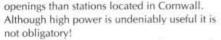
Although high power radar signals as high as 3000MHz have been scattered back from the aurora borealis (northern lights) most Amateur Radio contacts are made on the 50, 70, 144 and 430MHz bands. By pointing a directional antenna such as a Yagi northwards towards the auroral activity, c.w. or s.s.b. contacts over oblique back-scatter paths up to 2000kms apart may be completed.

The latitude of your QTH is very important. Stations located in Scotland will experience considerably more auroral

Fred Handscombe G4BWP manning the UK Six Metre Group stand at the 2002 50MHz to Microwaves Convention.



Practical Wireless, July 2002



Very large antenna arrays can be more of a hindrance than a help as the narrower beamwidth makes it more difficult to find the optimum reflection points. A single long Yagi will give very good results.

Between April 17-20 there was a four day period of intense geomagnetic activity with numerous coronal mass ejections. This gave rise to some good auroral back-scatter openings on the 50, 70, 144 and 430MHz bands.

Turning now to reports of contacts on the 50MHz band and the first comes from s.w.l. **David Whittaker BRS25429**. Between 1515-1615UTC on April 17 he heard operators from 11 countries. These included G, GM, GW, PA0 and DK3EE, EI8HZ, ES2CM, LA7AJ, OH2TP, OZ0JX and SM6MPA. In the event on April 19 David heard over 40 stations with high activity from Scandinavia (LA, SM). The same countries were heard again with the addition of stations from Northern Ireland.

Jim Rabbitts GM8LFB reports that one hour after the auroral opening on April 19 finished there was a large 50MHz Auroral-E opening. At his QTH (Wick IO88) this unique event commenced around 1940UTC with clear s.s.b. contacts (no auroral distortion) being made with the stations of ES2NA, ES2RW, OH3NWQ, OZ1KEF and YL2KA. The opening finished with Jim at 2100UTC and was then followed by a further auroral phase around midnight. Other DX heard or worked by other UK operators during the Auroral-E opening included LB6SE (Norway), OH6KTL (Finland), SP2BMX (Poland), TF8IWT (Iceland) and the beacon station JW7SIX (Svalbard).

It's a shame that so few 70MHz operators make the effort to be active on the band during periods of aurora. It is virtually the only propagation mode that enables operators to work the extremities of the UK relatively easily. It's far more difficult on tropo at this frequency and Sp-E and meteor scatter are not so effective either. Some of the stations known to be active on the 70MHz band during the auroral openings included EI3IO (IO63), GM4DIJ (IO85), MM1CXE (IO86), GW3HWR (IO71), G3NKS (IO81), G3SDL (IO91), G4OBK (IO94) and G8TOK (JO01).

Turning now to the 144MHz band and a report from **Angie Sitton G0HGA** (Hertfordshire 1091). She jubilantly reports that the aurora on April 19 was the first one in ten years that she had participated in.

Angie runs an Icom IC-271E transceiver at 20W into a 5-element Tonna Yagi at 3m above ground, fixed on a northerly heading especially for the aurora. Much to her surprise she made c.w. contacts with the stations of MMOCIN (514km), GM3WOJ (700km) and GM4VVX (730km). Angie hopes this report will serve to encourage more operators with low power and small or low antennas to have a go and never give up!

Another operator who did have a go with a small antenna was Adrian Rawlings MOANS (Bedfordshire IO91). He was using an Icom IC-

746 transceiver running 100W into a 5element Yagi. Inspired by a message he read on the 'twometrecw' internet newsgroup he switched on his rig and was amazed to immediately hear auroral signals. His c.w. contacts made on the 144MHz band included the stations of G3APO, GM0KLN, GM3WOJ, GM4ILS and GM4VVX.

Colin Smith GM0CLN (Midlothian 1085) reports making 22 c.w. contacts between 1520-1755UTC on April 17. His longest distance QSOs included the stations of SM7OVK (1054km), DL3HRT (1150km), DH7FB (1159km), DL3AMB (1172km), DG5CST (1182km) and DL3BUE (1225km). Colin uses a Trio TR-751E transceiver and 100W solid state amplifier into a 14-element MET Yagi mounted less than 3m above ground level. On the following day, between 1655-1735UTC, he made a further ten c.w. contacts with stations in G, GM, Denmark, France and Norway. Propagation was not as good, the best DX being the station of LAOBY (JO59) at 930km

At my QTH (Herefordshire IO81) all four openings on the 144MHz band commenced around 1430UTC and lasted approximately three hours in each instance. Contacts were made on c.w. as this is by far the most effective mode during auroral openings.

My QSOs on April 17 included OZ9PP (Denmark), LY2IC (Lithuania) at 1800km and YL3AG (Latvia) at 1820km. These three stations were made on a beam-heading of 40°. Stations in Germany, Netherlands and Scotland were also contacted with the 18element beam pointing between 15 to 30°.

The opening on April 18 was much weaker with only six 144MHz contacts being made. The best DX was with the station of OZ2TF (JO46). The event on April 19 was considerably better with c.w. contacts being made again with the stations of LY2IC and YL3AG. 1 also found SP2CNW, SP2MKO SP2OFW (Poland), SK6DK and SM6ENG (Sweden). Between 1630-1730UTC many German stations were contacted as were stations in France, Belgium and The Netherlands.

Surprisingly I also contacted the stations of LY2IC and YL3AG for the third time in the week during the opening on July 20. Other DX included SK6DK (JO67), SK6QW (JO68) and a handful of operators in Eire and Scotland.

PROPAGATION FORECAST

This is the most exciting period of the year for operators to be active on the v.h.f. bands. During June and July the Sporadic-E propagation will provide 50MHz openings on a daily basis. It will often reach 70MHz and occasionally as high as the 144MHz band.

The propagation will encompass all of Europe with single-hop contacts between 500-2000km easily made. Signals are apt to be exceedingly strong allowing low power stations with bits of wet string as antennas to make Sp-E contacts. Trust me - it's true!

Openings may occur at any time but is most common from 0800-1100UTC and 1600-1900UTC. The direction of propagation will vary daily, sometimes on an hourly basis.

Radia Scene

Signals on the 50MHz band may come from any direction. Paths are different on the 144MHz band. It's exceedingly rare in the UK for propagation to appear from the north and north-east. As a generalisation the best paths will be from east through to south. Propagation on the 50MHz band will become very intense and multi-hop paths will form enabling contacts to be made into North Africa and the Middle East.

Nick Peckett G4KUX informs me that he is currently working in Kabul, Afghanistan restoring the telecoms infrastructure. He is expected to be there for several months and will be active as YA7X on the 50MHz band. He will be running 100W into a 4-element Yagi. So keep a look out for him during the Sp-E season.

Another exciting multi-hop path is across the Atlantic Ocean to North America. These events normally occur between 1800-2200UTC, sometimes earlier, sometimes later.

ELUSIVE OPENINGS

Openings on the 144MHz band are more elusive but much more exciting! The most effective way of catching them is to be in the shack for the next eight weeks, during daylight hours with the receiver continually tuning the band!

Another successful way is to keep your receiver tuned to 144.300MHz throughout the optimum hours. But you really do need to know what is happening on lower frequencies first or else it's all a waste of time.

As I mentioned last month I always catch openings on the 144MHz band by listening to the intensity of openings on the 50MHz band. If an opening is particularly strong then there's every chance that it will appear on the 144MHz band. Only experience will tell you what is 'particularly strong'. I also listen to signals on the 28 and 70MHz Amateur bands, Band I television around 48-49MHz and the f.m. broadcast band between 88-108MHz.

An analysis of UK reports from 2001 during the period mid-June to mid-July showed that there were eleven days when openings occurred on the 144MHz band. Of these only two occurred in the morning period, 0730-0900UTC and 1100-1130UTC. The majority of openings were recorded in the time period 1630-1930UTC.

When the band opens you will hear a cacophony of stations trying to make DX contacts on the s.s.b. calling frequency. Don't do what they do - just move up or down some tens of kilohertz and call CQ DX on a clear frequency.

DEADLINES

That's it again for another month. Forward any news, views, comments or photographs to the address and by the date given at the top of the column.

Thanks for your letters. Remember to keep a look out for the elusive DX signals on the 144MHZ band. See you again next month.

73. David GAASR

HF HIGHLIGHTS

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REPORTS, INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS TO ME PLEASE BY THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

ouglas Byrne G3KPO has just returned from a well-earned holiday in the Canary Islands staying on island of Tenerife. He was pleased to receive a "Most friendly welcome" from three local Amateurs who live in the town of Puerto de la Cruz. Erwin EA8AX, Wolfram EA8AJS and his wife Sharon EA8BUO are all enjoying retirement and spend a good deal of time on the h.f. bands. They particularly enjoy QSOs with amateurs from the UK and are always pleased to confirm AF-004.

Some of you may know that Douglas is the curator of **The National Wireless Museum**, **Tel:** (01983) 567665 based in Ryde on the Isle of Wight. The museum is part of the Wireless Preservation Society, a registered charity that is devoted to the collection, restoration and preservation of radio, television and sound reproduction equipment for educational, historical and cultural purposes. The museum is well worth a visit.

THAILAND BAND ALLOCATIONS

I hadn't realised that Amateurs in Thailand could only operate on four h.f. bands. At present the authorities only allow operating on 7, 14, 21 and 28MHz but efforts are being made to get allocations on the WARC bands.

A report from **Ray Gerrard HS0/G3NOM** the Secretary International for the Radio Amateur Society of Thailand said that "The Thai WARC allocations are now in legal limbo and unlikely to be assigned for another two years. The Thai Post and Telegraph Department (PTD) of the Ministry of Transport and Communications are the body responsible for Amateur Radio administration and have already agreed in principle to the assignment of the WARC bands to Amateur Radio services. In recent years they have moved other users out of these bands. However, all significant changes to telecommunications rules, regulations or laws in Thailand are now on hold pending the establishment of a National Telecommunications Commission (NTC).

"At the time of writing, it's unknown when the commission will be appointed or when it can begin to take decisions. Informed sources

news and updates check out the website at http://www.amsatnet.com/p5.html

Prefix hunters may be interested to know that until July 11 all Belgian Amateurs may use the special prefix 'OS' instead of the more usual ON prefix to commemorate the Battle of the Golden Spurs which took place back in 1302. In South America, Argentinean Amateurs will also be using a special prefix to

CARL MASON GWOVSW PRESENTS MORE OF YOUR HF BAND REPORTS AND INTRODUCES ANOTHER NEW REPORTER!

in Thailand's telecommunications sector doubt that the body will be established within one year. The RAST estimate that it will be at least another two years before the WARC or other bands are authorised for use. The society will release any news of positive developments to the international amateur community as soon as possible".

A search on the Internet revealed several interesting sites including

www.qsl.net/rast/text/licensing.html which gives information on radio licensing in Thailand as well as the club station HSOAC at the Asian Institute of Technology near Bangkok for which Ray is Station Manager.

DX NEWS

Those of you who have managed to work **P5/4L4FN** (North Korea) will be pleased to learn that s.s.b. contacts have now been approved for DXCC credit. Ed Giorgadze has made over 6000 contacts so far and QSL

> manager Bruce Paige KK5DO has already received 3000 requests for the P5 QSL card. These will have been printed by the time you read this.

Some activity using RTTY on 21080kHz has been reported but this has yet to receive approval. For further celebrate the program The Radio Amateur - A Safe Way for our Children supported by the Radio Club USHUAIA (LU8XW).

Until the end of the year callsigns beginning with LU, LW or AZ can be replaced with the new prefixes AY, L5 or L6. Details are available at the website

http://geocities.com/rcushu

Finally, Trey N5KO has a new QSL Manager for his HC8N activity from the Galapagos Islands: Randy Becnel, W5UE, PO Box 170, Kiln, MS 39556-0170, USA. Trey's previous QSL Manager was Derek Wills AA5BT who is stepping down after 10 years service and 50,000 QSL requests answered! Routes for other HC8 stations include HC8A via KU9C, HC8GR via N5KO, HC8L via N2AU and HC8Z and HD8Z via NE8Z.

YOUR REPORTS

On to your reports now and a warm welcome to new reporter **Gary Hurst 2E0IDX** from Cheshunt, Hertfordshire. Gary has spent a good deal of time on 7MHz between 2130 and 2300UTC using a IC-706MkIIG and half-size G5RV. Gary's 50W s.s.b. contacts include PT9KK (Brazil), TF3TF (Iceland), CM6YI (Cuba), FY5FU (French Guiana), LU1IV (Argentina), ZP3CTW (Paraguay), CE3CDV (Chile) and CX3AL (Uruguay). Keep up the good work Gary and good luck with your Scouting activities.

Whilst on holiday in New York Larry Stringer G4GZG picked up a Elecraft K1 transceiver kit with a two band module for 7 and 14MHz. Larry says "The K1 had an

 Wolfram EA8AJS and his wife Sharon EA8BUO spend a good deal of time on the h.f. bands and particularly enjoy QSOs with UK Radio Amateurs.





excellent instruction manual and is very easy to build. I recommend it to anyone who can use a soldering iron in anger! I have worked some good DX with the rig including ZL (New Zealand) and VK (Australia) using less than 5W to a 22m doublet. This month I have managed QSOs with most countries in Europe despite the patchy band conditions". You can find further information on the Elecraft K1 at www.elecraft.com

THE 14 & 18MHz BANDS

The log of **Mike Baker G3SUK** in Stowmarket, Suffolk lists 14MHz s.s.b. contacts with PT7BZ (Brazil), VK2IF (Australia), FM/IV3BTY (Martinique) and VP8DBR (Falkland Islands) between 2130 and 2315UTC using an IC-746 with 80W to a Carolina Windom.

As a Salvation Army Emergency Coordinator, Anglia Division, Mike has had a busy time this month. The group were asked to attend the Centre Parcs fire at Elvedon and provided refreshments for over 200 firemen. A short while later they responded to another large building fire in Ipswich. Both incidents finished in the early hours of the morning and all group members are in need of some serious sleep!

Also spending some time on 14MHz was **Robin Trebilcock GW3ZCF**, Bishopston near Swansea. Using an IC-775 and 100W into a horizontal loop Robin's s.s.b. contacts include VK3EGN (Australia) 0932, H7DX (Nicaragua) 1009 and TI9M (Cocos Island) at 1021 followed later in the evening by D44AC (Cape Verde) 1938 and FJ/PA3GIO/M (St Martin) at 2252UTC. Robin also tried PSK31 around 2300 working XE1M (Mexico), LU7OKU (Argentina), HK4ANC (Colombia), YE1D (Indonesia) and 3W2LWS (Vietnam) before calling it a day at 2359UTC.

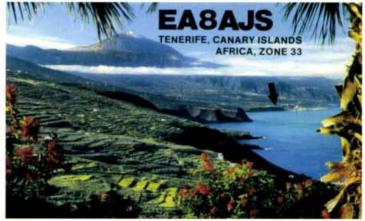
A MFJ-9020 QRP transceiver and Pro-Am whip on a car roof may not be the most ideal contest station but **Peter Lowrie MI5JYK**, Newtonabbey, Northern Ireland was surprised just how well this set-up worked. The DX included several QSOs with stations in UA9 (Asiatic Russia), FM5 (Martinique), VP5 (Turks & Caicos Islands), P40 (Aruba) and SV9 (Crete) running just 5W of c.w.

On to 18MHz now and another QRP enthusiast **Roy Walker G0TAK** near Kendal, Cumbria who lists all c.w. contacts with OM9ANL (Slovak Republic) 0937, K2VV (U.S.A.) in Missouri 1403, DN2WE (Germany) 1410, T94YT (Bosnia-Herzegovina) 1520, RA9UCR (Asiatic Russia) 1538, SM7CHX (Sweden) 1543, OK2PDN (Czech Republic) and RA3RJB (European Russia) at 1631UTC using a QRP Plus, Alinco EDX tuner and an 80m long wire loop.

THE 21 & 24MHz BANDS

Martyn Medcalf M3VAM, Chelmsford, Essex is doing extremely well with his modest antenna on 21MHz. This month's 10W s.s.b. contacts include H22H (Cyprus), 9H3M (Malta), EA8BH (Canary Islands), NV4X (U.S.A.) in North Carolina, CN2R (Morocco), VU2SWS (India), JW0HR (Svalbard) and D44TD (Cape Verde) between 1100 and 2000UTC. Equipment was an IC-746, SGC-237 tuner with 27 foot of wire.

Using s.s.b. once again, Mike G3SUK worked ET3PMW (Ethiopia) at 1921UTC followed a few minutes later by RW1ZW/MM onboard his fishing vessel who informed Mike that the vessel has now been sold so he will not be operating



/MM for much longer!

Using PSK31 once again Robin GW3ZCF worked JP3AZM (Japan) 1708, 3W2LWS (Vietnam) once again at 1714 and WX7E (USA) in Oregon at 2021UTC.

Meanwhile Roy G0TAK switched to s.s.b. and with 10W worked UA9CDV (Asiatic Russia), YZ7AA (Yugoslavia) and 9A8M (Croatia) between 1410 and 1500UTC.

Nearly all of you report that conditions on 24MHz were poor compared to previous months and only two logs show QSOs on this band. The s.s.b. of Mike G3SUK found HZ1AB (Saudi Arabia) and LZ2LH (Bulgaria) around 1510UTC while Robin GW3ZCF used c.w. at 100 watts to work JT1BH (Mongolia) and VU2OXX (India) around 0940 followed later by s.s.b. contacts with J6/W9CEO (St Lucia) 1225 and W7LR (U.S.A.) in Montana) at 1503UTC.

THE 28MHz BAND

Robin also found time to operate on 28MHz where s.s.b. DX included D44TA (Cape Verde) 1225, 9K2ZZ (Kuwait) 1415, OD5/OK1MU (Lebanon) 1559, YF1AR (Indonesia) 1639, 3V8BB (Tunisia) 1728 and N6MU USA) in Orange County, California at 1959UTC.

Finally, on to **Owen Williams G0PHY** in Biggleswade, Bedfordshire who found band conditions "very good" logging s.s.b. contacts with 9G5MD (Ghana), A61AJ (United Arab Emirates) and D44TD (Cape Verde) between 1130 and 1150UTC while later followed FY5FY (French Guiana), 4U1WB (U.S.A.) at the World Bank, Washington D.C., PJ5/UA1ACX (St Maarten), PA3GIO/HI9 (Dominican Republic) and ZF2AF (Cayman Islands) using 100W to a dipole antenna.

SIGNING OFF

Well our reporters have certainly found plenty of DX to work this month and I hope that the information encourages you all to get in your shacks and operate, especially the newly licensed amongst you. Modest equipment does not mean modest DX! My thanks to you all for your letters, emails and reports and to **Tedd Mirglotta** (*OPDX Bulletin*) for the DX information. See you again next month.

73. Carl GWOVSW

PW LISTENING & OPERATING WATCH LIST. (All times UTC)

Sean Gilbert G4UJC operates around 0700-1100 and 2100-0000 7 days a week on all bands using an IC-746 and loft mounted G5RV dipole antenna.

Rob Mannion G3FXD's station at his new home is not yet fully operational but he is working most days on 7, 18 and 28MHz from his car using an Alinco DX-70 running c.w. and s.s.b. at 50W to Pro-AM mobile whips. He's on 7MHz around 1700 (clock time) most weekdays on the way home from office (c.w. and s.s.b.) when he parks up for 30 minutes.

Carl Mason GW0VSW listens and operates on 7030/14060 most mornings at 0700 with a FT-817 and inverted Carolina Windom.

Don McLean G3NOF operates 1030 Saturdays on 3.685MHz on the ISWL Net or 1030 Sundays on the Yeovil ARC Net on 3.665MHz using a Kenwood TS-950 and trapped dipole antenna.

George Woods G3LPT operates an open net on 29.630 n.b.f.m. 0830 Tuesday to Friday.

John Wheeler GOIUE monitors 28.600 n.b.f.m. every evening between 1730 and 2230 regardless of conditions using a Yaesu FT-920 transceiver running 100W and 2-element tri-band beam.

Brian Parsons GW0KZK listens and operates on 14.250MHZ 1000-12000 and 1400-1600 most days using an Yeasu FT-1000MP and 100W into a Carolina Windom or five band vertical.

KEYBOARD COMMS

BY ROGER COOKE G3LDI

THE OLD NURSERY, THE DRIFT, SWARDESTON, NORWICH, NORFOLK, NR14 8LQ TEL: (01508) 570278 E-MAIL: rcooke@g3ldi.freeserve.co.uk PACKET: G3LDI @ GB7LDI

he Packet Conference 2002 meeting was the first packet meeting for several years. Despite those that keep saying that packet is dying, I think this rather proves otherwise! I was pleased to see that there is still an enthusiasm for maintaining the network. This was reinforced when I recently gave a talk with demonstration at the local radio club where I anticipated a small un-interested crowd but I could not have been more wrong...

In fact the enthusiasm was similar to that we experienced back in 1983, during the early days of packet. I must have said something to cause a spark, because quite a number said they would be getting onto packet. Perhaps the advent of sound-card oriented software that dispenses with the need for a hardware TNC has something to do with it?

Anyway, here are the minutes of the Packet Conference held in Coventry on 13 April 2002. It's great to see such enthusiasm here too. Unfortunately I was unable to make the meeting myself.

Martin Green from the DCC in the opening ceremony can be seen in Fig. 1. In Fig. 2 you can see three of the attendees after a hectic day, (left to right) Robert G1LOA, Dave G7BNK, Mark G0WCI.

PRESENT AT THE MEETING

The following 50 Radio Amateurs were all present at the meeting: G0BKN, G0EWH, G0KFS, G0MRH, G0CNG, G0NSW, G0SYR, G0TWN, G0WCI, G1AVF, G1BWT, G1CXE, G1DVU, G1HUL, G1IXV, G1LOA, G1ORG, G1SOG, G1YGY, G3MSW, G3OJI, G3XVV, G3ZFR, G4AFJ, G4APL, G4BBU, G4DIE, G4FPV, G4MTG, G4ROA, G4VYA, G6DZJ, G6KUI, G6TJZ, G6URP, G6VEY, G7BNK, G7CGB, G7JYF, G7RAZ, G7VBJ, G8ECJ, G8SFR, G8PZT, G8SEQ, G8TBF, G8YUP, M0DCM, M1EXO and M1FDE.

Apologies were received from: G0HDB, G1KQH, G1PLT, G3LDI, G3TIK. G4GUN, G4HIP, G4WYW, G6HJP, G7PUN, G7SRI, GM0HBI, GM1AHC, GM4JNB, GM4LNH, GM4PSX, GM4SUF, M1BFP and M1CUK.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS

The Conference was opened at 1030 by G1DVU, who welcomed participants, introduced himself and explained the arrangements for the day. Despite his initial reluctance, he was voted in as Chairman for the day and G7RAZ was elected Minutes Secretary.

The informality of the meeting was stressed by G1DVU and the hope that each presentation would last 20 minutes with time afterwards for question and answer sessions. The agenda was to be essentially as per that circulated by **G8PZT** prior to the conference. propagation studies, as well as its inherent interest for those wishing to follow local or world events in real time. He outlined how it was possible to obtain world-wide data (such as earthquakes and volcanic activity) by means of linking to APRS servers on the internet. From his illustrations it was evident that many Amateurs were using APRS, perhaps

ROGER COOKE G3LDI DEDICATES HIS COLUMN TO THE RECENT PACKET CONFERENCE.

PRESENTATION - APRS

In his talk on the 'Automatic Position Reporting System', **Jim G1HUL** spoke of the difference between APRS and standard packet operation. He described in detail the nature and function of the UI beacons - the major component of APRS - listing also the software and hardware devices required for use of this mode.

Jim explained how the paths between stations was established by the protocol, and how network linking developed dynamically. He outlined how the various control commands, particularly in respect of digipeating - worked and recommended how users would best set up their stations, also indicating where most misconfigured stations went wrong. He also referred to the main 144MHz frequency on which most APRS activity is based (144.800MHz, f.m., 1200Baud) but also mentioned 14.105 l.s.b. (300baud) for h.f. usage.

Jim illustrated his talk with maps of stations observed, noting the value of APRS for



Fig.1.

countering in part the claim that packet radio is in decline.

During questions, G1HUL touched on the reliability of transferring messages, the patchy use of APRS and the possibility of congestion when using the same frequency.

PRESENTATION - XROUTER

In her presentation, **Paula G8PZT** introduced her node/router software, XROUTER, explaining her reasons for devloping it, particularly in the light of the deficiencies of BPQ, but also because of her wish to give it extra facilities not available on other node software. She pointed out the minimal hardware and simple OS requirements for running XROUTER, and explained the various hardware components (TNCs etc) it supported.

Paula outlined XROUTER's various features, notably its ability to handle AX25, TCP/IP and NETROM frames. She also explained its APRS functionality (including the possibility of running it as an IGATE), its PMS, Chat server and helpful sysop console.

She also pointed out the ease with which sysops can control it remotely (it even has an FTP facility), the applications it can support, and the software environments in which it will work.

During the question session, Paula touched on WW Converse server compatibility, and the problems of running XROUTER in non-Dos Windows environments. (It should be pointed out that XROUTER will have a problem only with versions of windows which do not provide a DOS emulation).





CLEARANCE APPLICATIONS

Steve G8SFR advised Conference that, since Christmas, there had been an increase in the number of 430MHz clearance applications being rejected. This was due to unspecified objections from the MOD, the primary user.

The frequencies mainly affected were at the top end of the 430MHz band, although 433.650 had suffered from similar rejections. Even split frequency operation (where these frequencies would be used for receive only) were being affected.

Steve urged those who already had clearance to use these frequencies to do so, thus asserting our right to use what had been cleared. But he also advised users of frequencies in the 431 area that a possible shift towards 430 might become necessary. Otherwise he advised that normal clearances were going through fairly quickly (10-12 weeks).

Steve also took the opportunity to reveal the new, simplified, application form available from the DCC for applying for Mailbox operation and clearance. He reminded Sysops of the need to have a current shutdown procedure in place, lest a check should be undertaken by the RA. Advice from the local RIS office about procedures was also advised.

PRESENTATION -AX25/IP INTEGRATION

Roger G3ZFR spoke of the desirability of increased co-operation between AX25 and TCP/IP packet operation - both at the level of frequency usage and also from a point of view of software applications. He outlined the rise of both modes, but indicated how TCP/IP had declined more quickly over recent years, becoming perceived as a mode for enthusiasts only. He posed the question as to how TCP/IP could be made more popular for users, particularly given that most computer operators already operated many TCP/IP applications within Windows.

Roger asserted that, whilst not ideal on a

user access frequency, AX25 and IP will coexist on a point-to-point link. Due to AX25's aggression, TCP/IP will suffer under competition (and in the face of retries) but coexistence is feasible. Certain parameters may need tweaking, and the problem of gatewaying bulletins between the IP and AX25 BBSs still needs watching, but co-operation is the key.

Roger suggested that one solution would be for all nodes to support AX25, NETROM and provide IP routing. Local provision would offer users ideally at least one AX25 port and one IP port.

An increase in high-speed links would be desirable, although he acknowledged the reduction in RF engineers involved in packet, and agreed that some very ambitious high speed projects currently being mentioned were beyond what was required – 9600 links would be quite fast enough to deal with current and projected levels of traffic. Mention was made of the high speed hardware to be exhibited later on in the day.

PRESENTATION - ACCESSING TCP/IP

Following on from his previous comments about everybody having TCP/IP courtesy of Windows applications (IE, Outlook, etc), G3ZFR went on to refer to his TNC2PPP eprom. This device, when inserted into a Tiny-2 (and other TNC2 clones), would allow it to be seen by Windows as a modem, and thus the native Windows IP application could be run with very little modification - over radio.

Minor changes are still desirable. Users need to adjust the Windows registry to ensure that broadcast packet frame length does not exceed 256 bytes. Roger G3ZFR also anticipates further refinements of his own, particularly to avoid the initialising packets, put out at start-up, which consume bandwidth unnecessarily. The use of SLIP as well as the currently supported PPP may be envisaged.

Users of Tiny-2 TNC' wishing to use Windows applications for IP over radio will need one 27C256 Eprom. The binary file for blowing onto it (along with instructions for installation and configuration) is obtainable, either from Roger (G3ZFR@GB7COV) or from his internet site at

http://www.g3zfr.freeserve.co.uk

It was also added by G7RAZ that he had written notes for W98/NT/2K users who wished to set up SV2AGW's TCP/IP driver, enabling them to achieve them same as the above - i.e. to run Windows IP application (IE, Outlook, etc). Several participants availed themselves of these notes.

PRESENTATION - PZT AX25/IP BBS SOFTWARE

Paula G8PZT presented her own BBS software (PZTBBS), to illustrate Roger G3ZFR's aim of software which serves both the AX25 and IP communities. It's a mailbox store and forward system, with file storage/retrieval, a Web server, an FTP server, an SMTP server and client, and a POP3 server.

Paula outlined how the BBS can be interfaced to external devices and the (simple) PC hardware required, pointing out that it runs in DOS, but can be run from a Dos Window. Her aims in writing it had been in full compliance with accepted BBS standards, as well as increased user-friendliness and reliability for both user and sysop alike.

She outlined the two main mail storage models and their shortcomings. Her BBS enables users to browse through any or all of 20 message areas, thus avoiding any topics of little interest. Automated access (using WinPack, for example) is also catered for, with an area where all bulletins are accessible allowing the software to do its selection of desired bulletins.

Continuing to explain the processes of message creation, listing, searching and inter-BBS forwarding, Paula went on to outline the various other features of the software -PZTDOS filing system to handle the file areas, an FTP server, TextWeb, an HTTP server (allowing users to use a web-type browser to read and download bulletins), as well as the WP server, PING, ECHO, REQBUL, REQDIR, and REQCFG servers.

Paula highlighted a range of user and sysop facilities unique to her system, stressing the extensive online help facilities for users and the ability of sysops to remotely control and configure the BBS, often without the need to shutdown. She was able to illustrate how her Console facility works, simplifying the work of the sysop.

To finish off G8PZT reiterated the benefits of her system - especially the AX25/IP/PSTN integration, the software's local author, as well as her commitment to quick bug fixing and to continued development. She also outlined the system's limitations - notably its limitation to DOS or Dos Windows, its absence of PPP support and NNTP server - but promised that even these were under review and might well be developed in time.

Unfortunately space has beaten me this month, so next time I will round things off by including details of the final presentations of the 2002 Packet Conference.

Roger 93LD1

DX DESTINATION

aking radio gear up to a local high point can bring surprising results on v.h.f. and u.h.f., even with low power and a modest beam. You might want to consider the 'Backpackers' contests, organised by the Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB).

Last year the contests were suspended as a Foot and Mouth precaution, but this year they are in full swing again. There are 50 and 144MHz contests on several weekends during the year. They are an opportunity for individuals and groups to test their skills and equipment for a few hours and in Field Day, for a whole day. If interested, your local club would be a good place to find people to participate.

BACKPACKERS

Not everyone has time for a complete contest and most of us don't have good v.h.f. locations. By becoming a Backpacker you can get round limitations.

The Backpacker events take place over four

Fig. 1: Backpackers' Contests for the rest of the year.

Date & Time 16 June, 0900-1300 (PW QRP contest)	Band 144MHz
7 July, 1100-1500	144MHz
14 July, 1100-1500	50MHz
28 July, 1100-1500	144MHz
8 September, 1100-1500	144MHz

hours of a larger contest, so there is a welcome boost to activity, with stations busily trying to contact each other and the bigger operations. Of course, the shorter Backpacker's duration means that there is time to get to the top of your local mountain, operate and back down again in one day.

Backpackers' rules place limitations on the height and complexity of antennas, so a couple of people can readily carry a suitable beam with poles, to be assembled at the destination. There are power limits, and all equipment has to be battery operated.

It's a real test of skill when you have to carry all your own gear, get it working on a windy summit, then hunt for other stations on the band. There is no restriction on using cars, but most of the good places to operate are only accessible on foot.

BY ED TAYLOR G3SQX C/O PW EDITORIAL OFFICES ARROWSMITH COURT STATION APPROACH BROADSTONE DORSET BH18 8PW

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continues, "We couldn't carry very much more with two people, since we get the best take-off from a location that we can only get to on foot. It's not too strenuous, although one time we

ED TAYLOR G3SQX SAYS IT'S BACKPACKERS SEASON - A FUN WAY TO GET OUTDOORS, HAVE A LITTLE EXERCISE, AND BE 'DX FOR A DAY'

A summary of the dates and times for this year's Backpackers contest is shown in **Fig. 1**. More complete details are available from the RSGB's VHF Contest Committee, at **www.blacksheep.org/vhfcc**. There are variations in the scoring system for each event, which adds an interesting tactical challenge each time. And note that the contest on the 16 June coincides with the popular *Practical Wireless* QRP contest.

Multiplier Type Country & QTH Locator Country & QTH Locator Postcode, Country & QTH Locator

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WELSH WIZARDS

Roger GW5NF and **Tim G4VXE** always try to enter a few of the Backpackers' contests from several locations in South Wales. Roger told me about their equipment: "We have an FT-290 running 3W, and have recently been running an FT-817 at 5W. We power the rig with a 7Ah battery. We've tried a couple of antennas. A foldable 9-element Yagi worked well, then we stacked another 9-element. We use a 20ft mast, carried in four pieces, with a single set of guys. Rotation is done by hand, so we always make sure the operating position is next to the pole". You can see what he means in **Fig. 2**.

There's a practical limit on gear. Roger

forgot one of the elements for our Yagi and had to scramble back for it. We could have ignored it, and gone on without, except that it was the driven element. We didn't appreciate the extra climb"!

Roger went on to mention items which are essential on a Backpackers' trip. "You need to find some compact folding chairs, and a fishing umbrella will protect you against wind and rain. The weather can play tricks: we were sunburnt on one occasion!" Roger and Tim seem to enjoy contesting greatly and work in relative luxury, as you will see from **Fig. 3**!

Tim explained some of the tactics that help to maximise their contest score. "The format is simple and straightforward, which is very appealing. But you have to operate intelligently, for example, turning the beam after around every four QSOs. Also be aware of when fixed stations are likely to be on and when the 'big guns' are going to be calling CQ. You can build up a good scoring rate by calling them at the right time, and calling CQ yourself after a couple of hours or so. Remember that a Backpackers' station will have plenty of DX potential, because of its location, but probably won't have an overwhelming signal".

Tim's other tips include: "You won't work everyone on the first call, because there will be other strong stations calling as well. It's sometimes better to make a list of stations with beam headings and frequencies, then come back to them a little later. Don't forget the Morse key for the marginal contacts, they become perfectly viable on c.w.

"We have been trying out a Voice Keyer. This is a device that stores pre-recorded





Fig. 2: Roger GW5NF at his operating position, next to the beam

information (CQ calls, for example) and reproduces it when required it's certainly been helpful in saving our voices! If you take a computer, there are programs that work with the sound card to produce the same effect as a Voice Keyer".

FURTHER AFIELD

If climbing a mountain to enter a contest is not to your taste, consider what radio gear you might be able to take with you when away from home on holiday. David G8ZRE, has travelled quite extensively on 'DX Holidays' and he often manages to fit in some radio.

David has these tales to tell: "The first time I operated in 'foreign' lands was in Jersey on holiday with my wife and three children. We travelled by car and ferry from Weymouth and there was not much room left for Amateur Radio gear - just the rig and the 518 whip. I worked the Jersey Radio Society during the PW contest and I was hooked!".

It was a great introduction, and David continues: "I found an excellent site on the north coast of Jersey, at just about the highest point on the island. The take-off to the UK was very good.

So, I left my family on the beach directly below and drove up Bouley Bay Hill. I was able to play radio, keeping an eye on the weather so if it rained I could drive down to the beach to pick my family up! On later visits to Jersey I managed to squeeze an HB9CV in the boot, and got better results". You can see the sort of equipment David uses in Fig. 4.

David has taken equipment by plane as well. "I've operated from Spain several times too, taking 50 & 144MHz rigs to Majorca. From the third floor of a hotel in Palma Nova I had to find a way of supporting my HB9CV. There hadn't been room to take a pole on the plane, so I had to improvise.

"One of the local fiestas had just taken place and there were discarded cardboard mortar tubes used for launching fireworks, lying on the beach. I gathered up several sections, getting some very strange looks! Back on the



Fig. 3: Tim G4VXE (left) and GW5NF make some . adjustments.

balcony I slotted the tubes together. Bingo, I'd just created a 10ft mast, which I strapped to the balcony rail".

A note of caution here, David mentions that he set up some extra guying, as a safety strap in case his makeshift arrangement failed. With people wandering around below, you can't take chances. It also goes without saying that you must ask permission before setting up any external antennas in a hotel. You'll rarely be refused, but it's a courtesy that will bring a lot of goodwill.

TRAVEL TIPS

Many of G8ZRE's DX destinations have been reached by air and David has some hints for negotiating security procedures. Most airline

employees have no idea what Amateur Radio is all about and can be suspicious of strange equipment. Don't get too upset, they are doing a difficult job and are trying to identify possible problems without really knowing what might crop up next.

David says, "Always take your current radio licence with you, so that you have some proof of what you are up to. You could be stopped by Customs' Officials, so you might want to take receipts for gear. Be prepared to explain how gear interconnects.

particularly in your hand baggage. On several occasions I have given a mini-lecture on Amateur Radio to Manchester airport security

officers. Perhaps they will be interested enough to become Radio Amateurs themselves one day! Oh, and don't forget take a converter, so that your UK plugs will work abroad".

David has more suggestions: "Put all tools, cutters, screwdrivers etc., in your main checked baggage. This also applies to humble cable straps that you use for securing a mast to the hotel balcony. They can be seen as a handcuff device and will probably be confiscated.

"Check with the airline to see if equipment such as transceivers can be carried and always tell the clerk at check-in what is in your bag, in case it is x-rayed and you get a call to go back and explain. I noted last year that some airlines have a strict allowance for 'carry-ons', which can be as low as 5Kg, particularly with budget airlines"

I'm not sure I agree about asking the airline if certain items can be carried. By doing so you give them the opportunity to say 'no', whereas you cannot be criticised for checking in something which is not on their list of prohibited items. However, David has a suggestion for adding to what can be carried on board. "I recommend a large burn bag, which can carry a surprising amount and dare I say the word 'anorak'. Wear a lightweight summer anorak, with plenty of pockets and you can stuff them with heavier items to keep the weight down in your hand baggage". Try these suggestions at your own risk, I've used some myself, but be reasonable!

David rounds-off with a cautionary tale: "While travelling from Birmingham to Almeria, an over-enthusiastic security man insisted that my 144MHz hand-held could not be allowed onto the aircraft. I pointed out that the battery pack was disconnected and every one else was

> boarding with mobile phones, but to no avail.

"I was told my radio would be placed in a bag and stored on the aircraft in a secure locker. On arrival I was told to go to a small hatch, but there was no radio!

"I returned to the carousel to collect the cases and to my amazement the last item off the aircraft was the rig, in a Britannia duty-free plastic carrier bag. It came up the rollers and dropped a foot onto the carousel. When I picked it

Fig. 4: David G8ZRE manages to up it was like a block of ice! 1 squeeze in his radio gear as well as thought this would certainly test the manufacturer's specifications, but after an hour it had warmed

> up, the condensation had disappeared, and yes, it worked fine!".

LAST WORDS

the family!

Thank you to GW5NF, G4VXE and G8ZRE for their help, and permission to use photographs. Please keep writing about your DX Holiday experiences. The deadline for the October issue is the middle of July.

73. Ed 9352X

Practical Wireless, July 2002

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TUNE-IN

e start this month with good and bad news about religious broadcasters. The not so good news is that international Christian broadcaster the World Beacon suspended transmissions on 15 April.

The Beacon had been doing well in Africa, so why have the plugs suddenly been pulled? It seems the trouble is with the clients of parent company the Affiliated Media Group (AMG), are more interested in domestic audiences than international. Surely they could have thought of this sooner?

The good news comes from HCJB World Radio, which is planning to build one of Australia's first private international radio transmission sites. The site will be at Kununurra, in North Western Australia, and work is planned to start next December. A 100kW short wave transmitter and a curtain antenna on 37 metre high towers will be used.

The HCJB Christian programming will reach across vast areas of the South Pacific and Asia. Initial programming will consist of two five-hour blocks of English programs to the TOM WALTERS P.O. BOX 4440 WALTON ESSEX CO14 8BX

E-mail: tom.walters@aib.org.uk

WORLD SERVICE INTERNET

Meanwhile, BBC World Service has launched an internet site in Pashto

http://www.bbc.co.uk/pashto/index.shtml for Pashto speakers from Afghanistan, Pakistan and the diaspora. The new site, which employs a specially commissioned Pashto script, has been warmly greeted by the leader of Afghanistan's interim government, Hamed Karzai, who said: "Afghans listen to BBC Pashto Service with great keenness... BBC Pashto Service has many listeners". So that's one up for short wave!

The BBC World Service has the largest audience of any international or local broadcaster in Afghanistan. Pashto broadcasts are heard by Pashto speakers in Afghanistan, Pakistan and India and by Afghan refugees scattered in Iran, the USA, Australia, Canada and Europe by 23 years of war.

Chris Westcott, head of BBC World Service New Media, said: "BBCPashto.com is the latest example of our commitment to building world class websites in key languages and follows on from developments in our Persian, Hindi and Urdu sites".

TOM WALTERS HAS GOOD & BAD NEWS OF SEVERAL STATIONS ON THE HF BROADCAST BANDS THIS MONTH

South Pacific and India. (Extra languages will be added later).

The current HCJB English short wave schedule is: Americas: 0100-0600, on 9.745, 11.960: 0100-0600 on 21.455 u.s.b. worldwide; 1100-1430 on 15.115, 12.005 and 1100-1430 on 21.455MHz u.s.b. world-wide. Europe at 0600-0800 on 11.680; 2000-2200 on 17.660. South Pacific at 0700-1100 on 11.755, and 21.455 u.s.b. world-wide and India at 0200-0330 on 21.470MHz.

At the time of writing, it seemed that the US military was maintaining its broadcasts to Afghanistan. There have been continuing reports from short wave listeners of transmissions on 8.700MHz.

There are also reports of transmissions on medium wave 980kHz. Broadcasts are believed to be humanitarian and informative and to be provided by a system used by US Army Psychological Operations (Psyops) units. Special radios distributed by the Americans enable the Afghan population to hear the broadcasts.

SERVICE EXPANDED

Deutsche Welle's Ukrainian service is being expanded. Their half hour current affairs programme, previously broadcast Mondays to Fridays, at 1930 local time will now be stepped up to seven days a week. Reception is possible by short and medium wave as well as by f.m. frequencies across the country.

The Arabic service from DW is also being re-jigged. For full details of DW programmes E-mail **tb@dw-world.de** or **Tel: +49 221 389 3028**, **FAX: +49 221389 3220** alternatively look at their website at: **www.dw-world.de**

While we're in the Arabic world, the VOA's new Middle East Radio Network (unsurprisingly if rather boringly know as MERN), and confusingly known as Radio Sawa in the region, is also stepping up programming, by adding news programmes. As with so many international operations nowadays, there won't be anything to be heard on short or medium wave, because it's all being done by f.m. relay and satellite transmission.



 Jakada Radio is a commercial station which appears to have strong African connections.

Increasingly, where possible, the big broadcasters are striking agreements with local stations to carry their programmes. This makes it far easier for the listeners to hear, but of course there's no way of intercepting transmissions on their way to the target area.

There is a chance however, of hearing a new one-hour weekly programme for Ethiopia and Eritrea. It is to be broadcast by the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea and will be broadcast in four languages including English.

Short wave transmission will be from the United Arab Emirates, and the times to listen are: Tuesdays: 0430-0530 on 15.215 and Fridays on 13.750MHz. In line with current practice, there is also the possibility of listening via satellite to the programmes, via WorldSpace International.

JAKADA RADIO

Jakada Radio appears to be a commercial station and can probably be heard on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 1900-1930 on 12.125MHz. More information can be gleaned from the Internet by looking up http://www.airtime.be

Jakada has offices in London, Madrid and Frankfurt, and appears to have strong African connections. It claims a pool of international correspondents around the globe, with bureaus in Cairo, Accra, Washington and Harare.

Jakada Radio International say: "We are a non-religious, non-political, commercial radio station. We do not represent any political or ideological tendencies or manifestations. We are committed to fundamental human rights, democracy, rule of law and pluralism. Although African in perspective, we are global in our belief and committed to the highest level of radio broadcast professionalism and ethics. We have a team of some of the best Africans, Africans in diaspora and others in radio journalism. We will provide you with News, Sports and Interviews across the African continent and beyond".

Try and pick them up and see what you think. E-mail comments can be addressed direct to Jakada at jakint2002@yahoo.com

That's all for this month so until next time have fun tuning that dial!

> Bye for now Tom

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AOR R5000 2.6GHz base, mint, boxed, £950 and AOR AR3000A 2GHz base, mint, boxed, £300 both carriage paid. Tel: (01743) 884858.

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collects, £300. Tel: (01536) 519690 after 6pm.

Collectors set Hallicrafters S-38C general coverage 540-32000kHz in good working order, very clean condition, 240V, £50. Tel: Plymouth (01752) 343074.

FT-101B, £100. KW1000 linear amp, £150. Buyer to inspect and collect. Stan G3MEA. Morpeth. Tel: (01670) 503525.

FT-101Z h.f. transceiver with digital read-out, £150. Morse keys: RAF typeB, £40; Eddystone Bug, £25; Twin paddle, £20. Analogue multimeters: Pullin, £10; AVO model 40, £15 (Silent key sale - G3HCX). Walter G3ESP. Ponefract. Tel: (01977) 611229. E-mail: avlona1@supanet.com

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Hustler 4-BTV vertical, excellent performer, as new condition, reason for sale, buying mast and beam, £95. buyer collects or pays carriage. Mike, Durham. Tel: 0191-389 2822 or (07958) 049026

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buyer collects or pays carriage. (G4CKH could swap above for FT-1000MPDC with cash adjust). Tel: Nr. Lowestoft (01502) 740965 or Email:

graeme@g4ckh.fsnet.co.uk

Maspro 2m (144MHz) 5-ele beam, £17.50. Nine element beam, 70cms (430MHz), £15. Both new. Buyer to collect. Aiwa CD player as new, £45. Tel: London 0208-785 7314.

Microset 144/200 amp, £160. Diamond SX200, £35. Welz SP425 remote sensor £65 MC85 mic, £60. IC-728, £29. IC-AT160 auto a.t.u., £135. TS-950SDX f/panel, £35. S/manuals TS-180S, IC-R7000, FRG-7700, £20. Wanted h.f./amp. Tel: Norfolk: (01953) 884305 or (07970) 214039.

Power amplifier with integral Lectern, 2 mics plus lapel mic and tx, padded cover, mains or rechargeable battery, hardly used cost, £2100 offers, £950 seen at Attleboro, Norfolk, Mr Cressey, Frinton on Sea. Tel: (01255) 672884.

RA17N, £140, FT-101ZDIII, £300. FT-101, £125. FT-200, £150. TS-930S MC80, manual, all filters inc. 500kcs, c.w. £350. Yaesu evt/ls, mint, £35.

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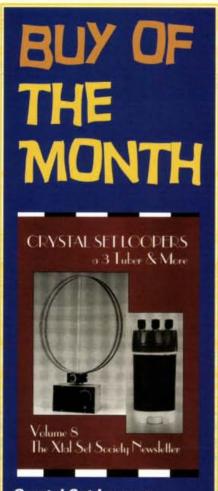
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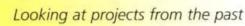
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• Topical chat from the world of Amateur Radio

topicaltak



he Editorial team continue to receive feed-back from readers, with their memories form the past 70 years of *Practical Wireless*...and even earlier!

Our 'team leader' has been kept really busy answering your correspondence regarding the points raised in Topical Talk. Indeed, the feedback has been such that our Editor was kept busy dictating letters all through the first week of May. His audio typist (he just can't type quickly enough) brought him over 40 letters to sign one day...the majority having at least some mention of the vintage issue of *PW*.

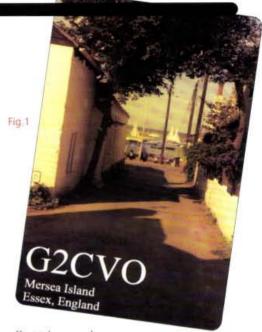
Rob is kept very busy, and it's an appropriate moment perhaps to mention that whenever possible...he'll write to you personally. If however someone else can help you...it will be passed to them on your behalf. And you can be sure all your letters are read with great interest.

One letter - complete with the postcard view shown in Fig. 1, came form Frank Osborn G2CVO, who lives on Mersea Island in Essex. Of course, QSLs on postcards aren't that unusual, but that's no ordinary postcard Frank's used for his QSL! No Sir, not satisfied with what was available Frank took the photo himself and had it made into a postcard. It looks delightful on Mersea Island doesn't it?

Popular Wireless

In his letter to the Editor Frank - who's 94 years old and still active (everyone in the PW offices sends their congratulations Frank - admiring your Nonagenarian stamina!) was responding to the request for more information on Tom Withers G3HGE of TW Communicator fame. Frank had known him in the 1950s, and although this information was helpful...the rest of the information he provided has sparked off another topic - regarding the Popular Wireless magazine which Frank remembers the other PW. (Practical Wireless absorbed Popular Wireless not long after its launch, and this of course explains why so many old timers thinks that our PW changed it's name once upon a time from Popular to Practical. Indeed, to make confusion even worse...both titles appeared on this magazine for some time in the early 1930s!

Running on from Frank G2CVO's comments on the back of his card (we hope to feature him in the magazine soon) the Editorial team would be interested hear if any reader built any of the original *Popular Wireless* projects which were, in



effect taken over by Practical Wireless.

Additionally, Frank is the oldest (known) reader to contact us directly recently. We're left wondering...he's surely not alone? So, write in if you can enlighten the *PW* team!

In the meantime, everyone here looks forward to hearing of your own memories, particular those which started off a 'blueprint' projects, and especially if you've still got them in your shack, or have a photograph of your finished project...even if it was over 50 years ago!



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